

MEMOIRS
OF
SAMUEL PEPYS, ESQ. F. R. S.

SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

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.A

JOURNEY

FROM

LONDON

TO

THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

By THOMAS PENNANT, Esq.

VOLUME 1.

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

London,

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PREFACE.

THE merits of the late learned and respectable Mr. PENNANT, as an Author, are too well known to require encomium: his talents as a Naturalist stand unrivalled; and, as a Tourist, he was the first who enlivened the dryness of topographical research with historical and biographical anecdote, and illustrated description with the decorations of the pencil. Several Tours, thus recommended, were published during his lifetime, and have gone through numerous editions; others, which he never printed, are enumerated in his *Literary Life*; amongst these stands conspicuous the Tour from *London* to *Dover*, and from *Dover* to the *Land's End*.

In regard to the Tour from *London* to *Dover*, which forms part of his great Work on the Outlines of the Globe, he thus expresses himself: “ Vol. II. describes a Tour commencing at the *Temple Stairs*,

“ comprehending my passage down the *Thames*, a
 “ low as *Dartford Creek*, and from thence to *Dover*.

The Tour from *Dover*, which forms another part of his Outlines of the Globe, he thus describes in pag 31: “ Ever since the year 1777, I had quite lost my
 “ spirit of rambling. Another happy nuptial connexion
 “ suppressed every desire to leave my fire-side; but
 “ in the spring of this year, I was induced once more
 “ to renew my journeys. My Son had returned from
 “ his last Tour to the Continent, so much to my satisfaction,
 “ that I was determined to give him every advantage
 “ that might qualify him for a second, which
 “ he was on the point of taking over the kingdoms of
 “ *France* and *Spain*. I wished him to make a comparison
 “ of the naval strength and commercial advantages
 “ and disadvantages of our island, with those
 “ of her two powerful rivals: I attended him down
 “ the *Thames*, visited all our docks, and, by land
 “ (from *Dartford*) followed the whole coast to the
 “ very *Land's End*. On his return from his second
 “ Tour I had great reason to boast that this excursion
 “ was not thrown away: as to myself, it was a painful
 “ one.

genius who shall venture to perfect what PENNANT left incomplete. Considered as a fragment of an illustrious Author, they will not want value in the eyes of his countrymen, as they display that grand portion of the British territory where force, wealth, and that commerce from which both are derived, have fixed their chief, and, it is hoped, immoveable residence.

These Tours, now presented to the Public, were kindly communicated by DAVID PENNANT, Esq. the son of the Author. The Editor has spared neither pains nor expence to render this Work in all respects equal to Mr. *Pennant's* former publications: it is embellished with forty-nine Plates, consisting of Views of the most important places mentioned in the Tour, and Portraits of Illustrious Persons.

It is necessary to apprise the Reader, that the manuscript has been scrupulously adhered to, and that two or three breaks, left by Mr. *Pennant*, are not filled up. This conscientious adherence to literary veracity will require no apology; the Editor despaired of embellishing, and would not risk disfiguring the Work of so excellent a hand.

The Editor's best thanks are due to *John Nixon, Esq.* for the loan of several Drawings from his elegant pencil, by which the Illustration of this Work has been completed.

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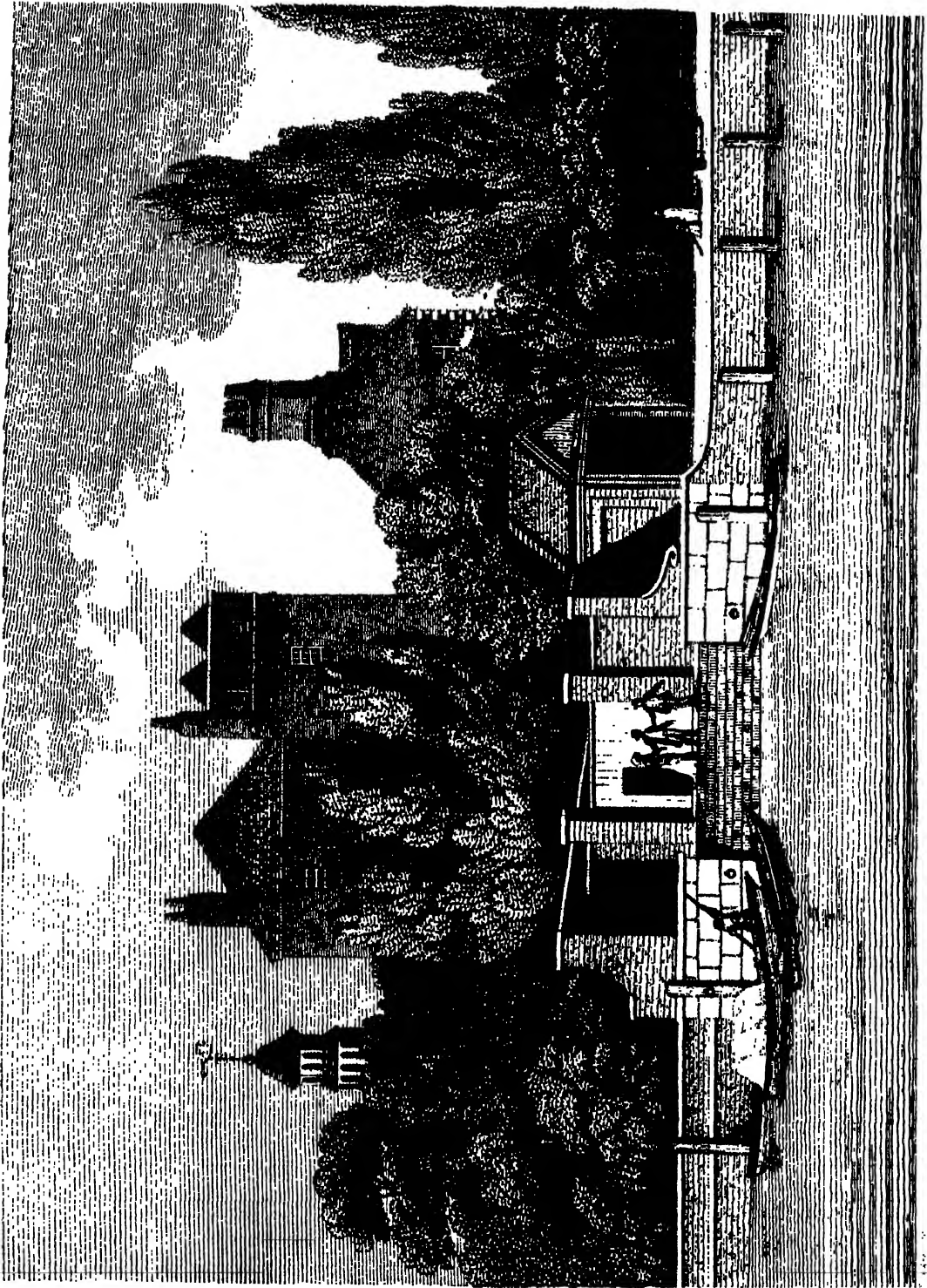
The Editor has the satisfaction of announcing, that, by the kindness of David Pennant, Esq. he has been favoured with the Manuscript of a Northern Tour from Downing to Alston Moor, by the Author of the present Work, and which he proposes, with all convenient speed, to submit to the public perusal.

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FROM

LONDON TO DOVER.

ON Monday, May 7th, 1787, I breakfasted at the chambers of my old friend, *William Myddelton*, Esq. of the *Temple*, and took boat at the *Temple Stairs*, with him and TEMPLE STAIRS. my son *David* to take the voyage of the lower part of the *Thames*, and from thence to proceed by land to examine the naval strength of our island in the different parts, as far as they extended westward. He was, in the summer, to begin a journey through *France* and *Spain*. I wished to enable him to make a comparison between the maritime advantages of the three kingdoms. I was very unwilling that foreigners should find him to have been, as *Cambden* expresses it,

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

“ In urbe sua hospes, in patria sua peregrinus;” but was ambitious that he should support the honour of our name, and shew, in distant lands, his ability to give, as well as his readiness to receive, instruction.

The day favoured us with the brightness of the sun, which shewed to great advantage, to the westward, the magnificent objects of the modern *Somerſet Place* and the *Adelphi*, and a part of *Westminster Bridge*; the venerable structure of *Westminster Hall*, and its vast *Abbey*, soaring sublime above the other buildings. From the middle of the river, the *Temple* and its fine garden were beautiful embellishments to the banks: the last evinces the advantages of embankments, in such places in which they do not invade the more important services of commerce.

Turning towards the east, the elegant Bridge of *Blackfriars* appeared full in view. In passing beneath, we had a melancholy prospect of its hastening to ruin. The stone, brought from _____, was of a crumbling nature, incapable of resisting the weather. A block in one part had started from its place, and, like a hidden rock, occasioned the sinking of a west-country barge, of a hundred and forty-seven tons, loaden with malt and grain. It was soon weighed

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

weighed up ; and I was witness to the damaged cargo being taken out in *Queenhithe*.

After passing beneath the solemn arch, the whole length of the commercial city appears on the northern side of the river : *St. Paul's Cathedral* rises with awful magnificence. We lament the concealment of great part by the intervening houses, and regret the impossibility of forming a noble area, sloping from its southern side to the water's edge. A multitude of other churches amaze the eyes with the singularity of their eccentric steeples, but still delight by their grotesque variety. The *Monument* is a striking object, whether we consider its magnitude, or the beauty of its proportions. *London Bridge*, with the forest of masts rising above its battlements, is a fine finishing of the prospect before us. In my passage, I never regretted the want of gardens, or ornamental embankments. When I saw the various docks and wharfs, covered with the great objects of commerce, the subsistence of millions, the support of our empire, I no longer wished the extension of the former : let them be confined to the western part of the metropolis, to which they properly belong. It is the duty of our opulent nobility to honour their country by a display of taste ; of our industrious merchants, to increase the busy scene of carts, and drays, and barges, casting every now and then an eye to the

west,

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

west, and fee, with honest ambition, the reward of industry in numbers of their predecessors, who have made the laudable road to nobility, and all its attendant honours.

We did not choofe to rifque adding to the many thoufands who had loft their lives in darting down the *Rapids* at *London Bridge*, fince its diftant foundation in the year 1116. We landed at the *Old Swan Stairs*, and walked to *Billingsgate*; from whence we faw our boat make its hafty defcent. There we re-embarked, and were rowed along the mid-channel, bounded on each fide by vaft fleets, of all nations and fizes, as high as fix hundred tons, difpofed, I may fay, in fquadrons, with fmall intervals between each. Thefe are regulated, as I am told, by a perfon correspondent to a Harbour-Mafter in other ports, who prevents any irregularity in ftation or mooring.

We paffed as low as _____, between thefe groups of fhips, and between the bills of mortality of our vaft metropolis. On the northern bank was our bufy *Custom-Houfe*, into which is difcharged the produce of the Univerfe. Farther on is the *Tower*, at this time a mere ftately pageant; and *Wapping*, the haunt of failors, ftretches its long-extended ftreet on the low fhore, and, with *Shadwell* and *Limehoufe*, bending northerly with the river (near *Limekiln*

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

kiln Dock) takes a southerly curve; and there the *Reach* receives the distinction of that of *Limehouse*.

We passed the opening of the *Poplar Canal*, which is of POPLAR CANAL. infinite use to our capital; bringing down, by a short passage, the corn, and many other supports of life, out of *Hertfordshire*, and other rich counties, which quit the *Lea* near *Bow*, and save the long, and sometimes dangerous pass round the *Isle of Dogs*.

On the *Surry*, or southern shore, *Southwark* is continued ST. OLAVE'S. from *London Bridge*, by the parish of *St. Olave*; and at *St. Saviour Dock* begins *Rotherhithe*, or *Redriff*, filled ROTHERHITHE. with sailors and ship-builders. Mercantile ship-yards cover the banks of the river; and from *Cuckold's Point*, stigmatized with a pair of horns, follows the southern bend, as far as *Greenland Docks*. All the interior part, to the foot of *Surry Hills*, is low and marshy, or filled with watery meadows, over which it is not improbable but the river spread, in form of a lake; and even at present its encroachments are prevented by embankments. These are proved on record to have subsisted above four hundred years; and the cognizance of the neglect of these, and others as high as *Fauxhall*, are shewn to have fallen under the notice of the commissions and statutes of sewers in very remote times.

In *Middlesex*, a little below the *Limekilns*, we rowed by the beginning of *Poplar Marsh*, or the *Isle of Dogs*, in the chapelry of *Poplar*, and parish of *Stepney*; a rich marshy peninsula, famous for the salubrity of its grass, and for its expeditious feeding of cattle. *Blackwall*, seated on the opposite side of the isthmus, points far to the south, and forms a magnificent curvature in the river. Along the margin of the Isle is a range of embankment, to guard it against the waters, which have made frequent breaches. In *Speed's* map of this country, it appears to have made two channels, quite through, from east to west: one of them remains partially, and is called *Poplar Gut*.

This tract took its name from having been the place where our Monarchs kept their hounds during their residence at *Greenwich*. Foundations of houses, and gate-hooks, have been found here, parts of the royal kennel, or the dwellings of the attendants; also the ruins of a chapel, which seems to have belonged to the votaries of *St. Hubert*.

At a very small distance beyond *Rotherhithe* is *Greenland Dock*, the last place in the bills of mortality, on the south side of the river. It had been the property of the Duke of *Bedford*, but was lately purchased by Mr. *Wells*, a ship-builder: many ships are built, but none of large size.

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

Here those from *Greenland* discharge their filthy cargo; and at this place the blubber is boiled—a fit distance from the capital. Here also is a very considerable wet dock, in which the *India* ships are laid up, after the discharge of their rich lading.

Immediately beyond *Greenland Dock*, begins the county of

KENT,

the *Cantium* of the *Romans*, and the first kingdom of the *Saxon Heptarchy*, completely conquered, in 823, by *Egbert*, first sole Monarch of *England*. We step from the *Greenland Dock*, almost instantly, into this county, at the *Royal Dock* at *Deptford*. That place, great as it is at this DEPTFORD. day, was, at the time of the *Norman* conquest, no more than a poor fishing village. It was given by the Conqueror to *Gilbert de Magnimot*, one of his chief officers. But it owes its consequence to *Henry VIII.* who established here a *Royal Dock*, which at present employs above a thousand men. Many second-rates have been launched here. Among others, in 1771, I received great pleasure in the launch of that fine ship the *Grafton*, amidst crowds of spectators on land and water.

In

In this Dock was laid up, by order of Queen *Elizabeth*, the *Pelican*; the little ship in which the immortal *Drake* performed his voyage round the world. The Queen honoured him with a visit, went with him on board, knighted, and bestowed on him the arms of the world within a ship; after which, she directed the vessel to be laid up, as a perpetual memorial of so great an event. Part still exists, in form of an elbow-chair, preserved in the Museum at *Oxford*. The poet *Cowley* seated himself in it, and burst out into the following enthusiastic rhapsody:

Cheer up, my mates; the wind does fairly blow;
 Clap on more sail, and never spare:
 Farewell all lands, for now we are
 In the wide sea of drink, and merrily we go.
 Bless me, 'tis hot! Another bowl of wine,
 And we shall cut the burning line.
 Hey, boys! she scuds away, and by my head I know
 We round the world are sailing now.
 What dull men are those that tarry at home,
 When abroad they might wantonly roam,
 And gain such experience, and spy too
 Such countries and wonders as I do!
 But pr'ythee, good pilot, take heed what you do,
 And fail not to touch at *Peru*:
 With gold there the vessel we will store,
 And never, never be poor,
 No, never be poor any more.

Mr. *Cowley* made this neighbourhood his retreat for some time, in order to pursue his botanical studies: from them he composed, in elegiac strains, his books on the virtues of herbs, and the beauties of flowers, in various measures, and on the uses of trees, in heroic numbers. He is more than usually enthusiastic when he speaks of a garden, and has an eye to the subject in the elegant conclusion of his own Epitaph:

'lic sparge flores, sparge breves rosas,
 Nam vita gaudet mortua floribus,
 Herbisque odoratis corona
 Vatis adhuc cinerem calentem.

He had, during his residence in *Kent*, the happiness of living near *Saye's Court*, the seat of his congenial friend, *John Evelyn*, Esq. in this very town. His essay *The Garden*, and the attendant poem. one of the most pleasing of his works, seem inspirations caught from the taste of the amiable owner. Here resided for some time, in 1698, *Peter* the Great, who assumed the habit of a common seaman, and worked in the Dock-yard as a ship-carpenter during his stay; his mind pregnant with the vast design of forming an empire, which he flattered himself was to give law to the North. In consequence, he created a fleet, in which he rode triumphant in

COWLEY BOTANIZES AT DEPTFORD.

MR. EVELYN

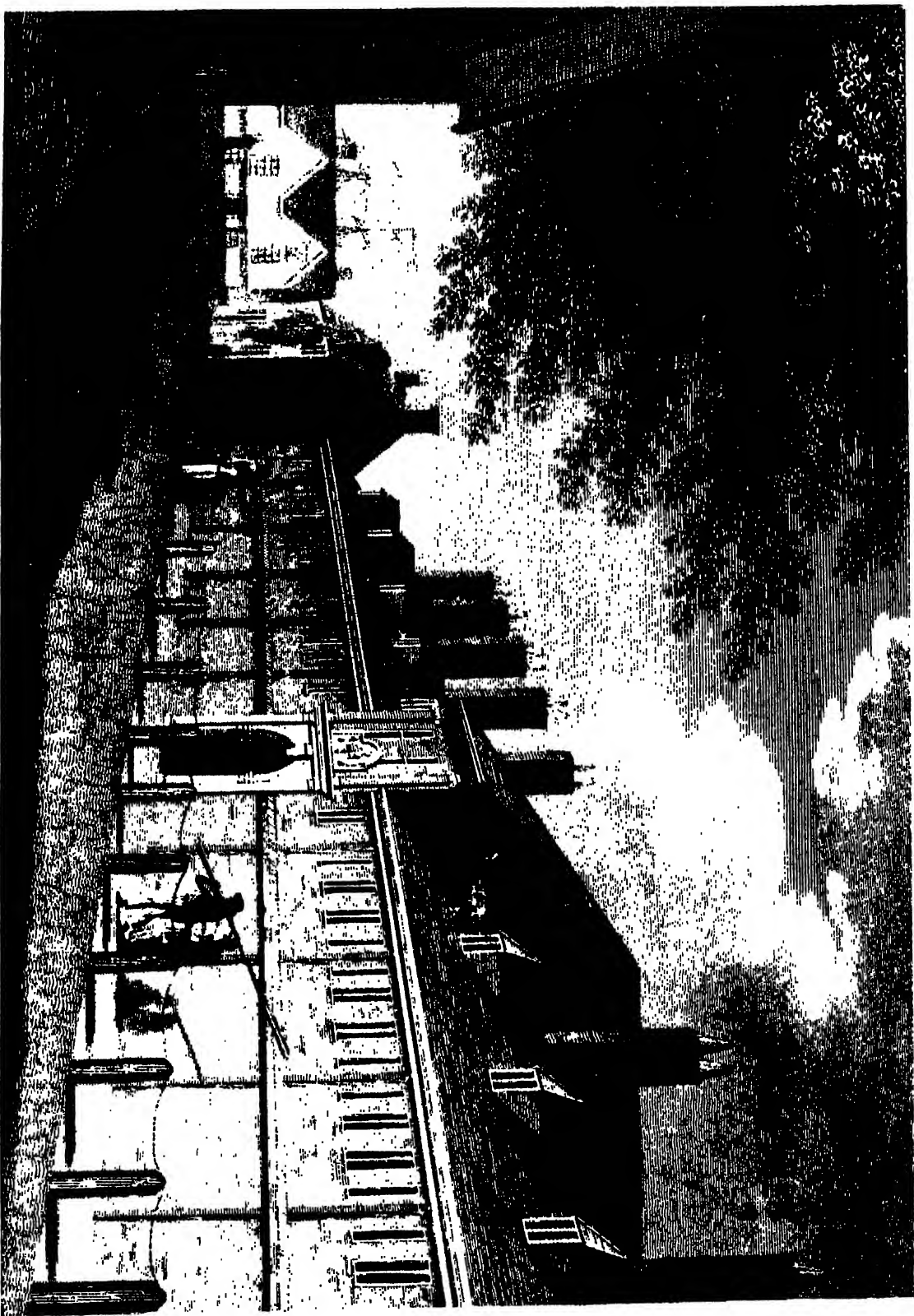
CZAR PETER

his own seas, and enabled the high-soaring *Catherine* to attempt conquests in the distant *Archipelago*, and to subvert, in idea, the empire of the inoffensive *Turk*. The undiscerning *Burnet* could penetrate no deeper than into his external appearance; could see and describe the brute: but the deep designs of the hero were beyond his ken. The words of our Prelate, and the opinion of *Addison*, should be compared: no judicious reader can fail of uniting in sentiment with the latter.

Peter had, during his residence in *England*, the use of Mr. *Evelyn's* house: here he ungratefully forgot what was due to a genius so refined as our Philosopher, who, in his *Sylva*, speaks pathetically of his now-ruined gardens at *Saye's Court*, (thanks to the Czar of *Muscovy*.) These gardens were at the back of *St. Nicholas's Church*, but are now occupied by buildings: an ilex and a cork-tree still exist, the reliques of his refined amusements.

I have, in another place, mentioned the useful foundation
TRINITY HOUSE. of the *Trinity House*: the mother-house is in this town, in which the master and two of the wardens are usually chosen. Here are also certain hospitals and charities, dependent on it, for the support of poor seamen, their widows and orphans.

TEMPLE HOSPITAL DEPT. 1000



In this populous place are two churches : the more ancient is dedicated to *St. Nicholas*, time immemorial the patron of sea-faring men. On the increase of inhabitants, above fifty years ago, was built another church, dedicated to *St. Paul*.

ST. NICHOLAS'S
CHURCH.

Besides the *Royal Dock*, here are numbers of private docks and yards. In a word, the whole shore, from *Southwark* to this place, is occupied with furnishing vehicles for our unbounded commerce.

According to Mr. *Hafted*, *Edward III.* frequently resided here, at the moated house, or stone house, or King *John's* house ; and *Henry IV.* is said to have lived here while he was under cure of the leprosy : so infectious and so frequent was the loathsome disease in those days, that even Monarchs could not escape its attack.

KING JOHN'S
HOUSE.

That a *Roman* road passed this way, is very probable, from the head of a *Janus*, which might have been placed in his character of *Rector Viarum*, an office attributed to that deity. It is of stone, a foot and a half high ; and had been affixed to the top of a square column.

A JANUS.

Between *Deptford* and *Greenwich* is the rivulet *Ravenf-*
bourn; over which is a stone bridge, built by *Charles I.* in
 1628. Prior to that was one of wood, which had been re-
 GREENWICH. built as early as the year 1570. *Greenwich*, at present,
 seems but a continuation of its more modern neighbour,
Deptford: before both of them, the *Thames* forms a noble
 reach, or bay, called *Greenwich Reach*, bounded on the
 opposite side by the *Isle of Dogs*. Here, during three years,
 the *Danish* navy, under their King *Sweyn*, rode triumphant;
 and at length their departure out of the realm was pur-
 chased at the rate of forty-eight thousand pounds, besides
 their maintenance during their stay, which was two or three
 years. Their encampment was at *Blackheath*, above the
 town; and several barrows, supposed to have been the
 graves of some of their chieftains, were to be seen in *Green-*
wich Park.

DANES HERE,
 FROM 1011 TO
 1014.

The view, from the River, of the magnificent Hospital, and
 the Town, backed by the hilly Park, is very beautiful; a fine
 mixture of art and nature.

We landed at the great stairs, or, as it was called in old
 SIR JOHN PACK- times, *Greenwich Bridge*. It reminds me of the wager laid,
 INGTON. in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, by Sir *John Packington*,
 commonly



Handwritten

SIR JOHN PACKINGTON

From an Original Drawing in the Collection of H. Bull Esq.



Harding sc.

MARIE de DUCHESNE de CHEVREUSE

From a scarcest Print in the Collection of R. Bull Esq.

Pubd Jan 1. 1801. by L. Collier, King 98 Pall Mall

commonly called *lusty Packington*, that he would swim from the bridge at Westminster, i. e. *Whitehall Stairs*, to that at *Greenwich*, for the sum of three thousand pounds. This shews that high wagering was not unknown in that age; but it was on manly exercises, worthy of an ancient *Roman*, “dashing into the troubled *Tiber*.” But the good Queen, who had particular tenderness for handsome fellows, would not permit Sir *John* to run the hazard of the trial. The portrait of this gallant man is still preserved at *Westwood*, the fine and ancient seat of the family. But this exercise was not confined to our sex: the famous Duchess of *Chevreuse* emulated the most daring of us; for she is recorded to have swam across the *Thames*. I doubt not but, had she thought of it, she would not have been inferior in spirit to the *lusty Packington*. I cannot fix the part of the river, possibly *Windfor*, where we know she attended the Court, in 1638. A very curious copy of verses was composed on the occasion. I give my friends a few of them, which they will, I dare say, think sufficient; and observe, that the amorous and gallant Duchess must have laughed at the Poet, a Sir *J. M.* for lodging in her bosom the least particle of frigidity:

But her chaste breast, cold as the cloyster'd nun,
Whose frost to crystal might congeal the sun,

So

So glaz'd the stream, that pilots, then afloat,
 Thought they might safely land without a boat :
 July had seen the *Thames* in ice involv'd,
 Had it not been by her own beams dissolv'd.

THE MANOR OF
 GREENWICH,

BECOMES A ROY-
 AL RESIDENCE.

This place was the *Grenavic* of the *Saxons*, and the *Grenviz* of the Doom's-day Book. After the Conquest, it was bestowed by *William* on his half-brother *Odo*, Bishop of *Baieux*. It had been a manor given to the Abbey of *St Peter*, in *Ghent*, by *Ethelreda*, niece to *Alfred the Great*, and confirmed to it, in 1044, by the Confessor. In some part are the reliques of the British name, in *Combe*, i. e. *Cwm*, a hollow between hills. From the great beauty of the situation, it became a royal residence. *Henry VI.* made a grant of the manor to his uncle *Humphry*, Duke of *Gloucester*, and *Elinor*, his wife, with liberty to inclose for a park two hundred acres, and to build an embattled house and a tower, and to surround them with a ditch. In those disordered times, such dangerous privileges were never granted but by the King himself. The tower occupied the spot on which the Royal Observatory now stands ; and the palace which he built, that of the site of the west wing of the hospital.

Edward IV. enlarged it at a very great expense, and granted it, in his fifth year, to his Queen. On the accession
 of

of *Henry VII.* it fell to the Crown. *Henry* made other additions, and ornamented it greatly. The brick front, next to the garden, was a work of his; but its chief splendour was owing to the magnificent taste of his son *Henry*, who was here born; as were *Mary*, *Elizabeth*, and *Edward*, children of that tyrant, and Monarchs of England. Several, also, of the children of *James I.* were born in this palace; and within its walls died that amiable Prince, *Edward VI.*

I must not omit that *Humphrey*, Duke of *Gloucester*, CALLED PLACENTIA. bestowed on this delightful palace the name of *L'Pleazance*, latinized into *Placentia*. None could more deservedly claim the title.

Here *Henry VIII.* attended by his beauteous *Anna Bullen*, ANNA BULLEN, HER FALL. on May-day 1535, held gallant tilts and tournaments. In the midst of the gay amusements, the tyrant abruptly quitted the place with six persons only, and left behind him confusion and dismay. One of the challengers had taken up the Queen's handkerchief, which she had dropped accidentally, and which he returned with too much gallantry. *Henry's* jealousy was prepared to catch fire at any trifle. Read in honest *Stow*, and reflect on the vain pageantry of this poor sport of Fortune; on her marriage, her splendid coronation, the magnificent baptism of her daughter *Elizabeth*, her sudden

sudden commitment to the *Tower*, her speedy arraignment, and speedy execution; how she lost her head on the 19th of May; how *Henry* took to his nuptial bed *Jane Seymour*, on the 20th of the same month, and “howe, on the affencion-daye folowyng, the Kynge ware whyte for mournynge.” *Henry* could stab in the midst of his fondest caresses. The mind is eager to search for parallels. The merciful *Elizabeth* of *Russia*, in our memory, could cause the lovely *Lapouchin* to be torn from her presence, to be instantly almost flayed by the knout, to have her tongue cut out, and hurried from the luxuries of a Court to the snows of the barbarous *Siberia*.

QUEEN ELIZABETH
KEEPS A
SPLENDID COURT
HERE

Our heroine, of the same name, was particularly fond of this palace, and passed much of her time here, in all the pleasures of that romantic period, attended with tilts and tournaments, at which her gallant knights exerted all their skill. The splendour of her Court, and the almost idolatrous respect shewn to her Highness, is admirably described by the German traveller *Hentzner*: wherever she turned her face, as she was going along, every body fell down on their knees. She resided here, and made several ornamental improvements; yet at the same time, by a strange inconsistency, we are told that the presence-chamber was strewed with rushes.

Anne of Denmark followed her example ; and her husband, besides certain additions, laid the foundation of the *House of Delight* (now the Governor's house), built towards the Park. *Henrietta Maria* completed it in the most exquisite manner : but short was her enjoyment ; for from hence, in 1641, her unfortunate husband took his final leave of it, immersed in troubles, which never terminated but with his life.

Charles II. began to rebuild this palace with great magnificence, and finished one wing, at the expence of 36,000*l.* *King William*, in 1694, directed that it should be converted into an hospital, gratefully allotted for the quiet retreat and support of seamen worn out in the service of their country, or sinking under wounds received in its defence. As it has been completed, it is the noblest hospital in the world. The great hall is a superb room, used only on public occasions. It was painted by Sir *James Thornhill*, who has placed himself among the royal personages complimented on the occasion. His demand for this work was contested, and he was allowed only forty shillings a yard square ; and, by that species of valuation, set on the same footing as a common house-painter. The sailors take their comfortable meals in a sub-hall, and are most suitably lodged in cabins, in different galleries, which appear furnished with prints and ornaments,

ornaments, suitable to their profession. The number, at present, amounts to

This royal foundation was carried on at first by the liberality of private persons, and by public expence: and every seaman in the merchant service, as well as the navy, contributes sixpence per month. But one grand support are the estates of the unfortunate Earl of *Derwentwater*, forfeited in the year 1715, and granted to the uses of this hospital in the year 1735. They have of late years amounted, with mines included, to twenty thousand pounds a year. In the years 1766, 1767, and 1768, they produced sixty-one thousand eight hundred and thirty bynges of ore, which, at the valuation of each bynge in those years, at two pounds fifteen shillings, amounted to the vast sum of 170,032l. Possibly the situation of public affairs will not admit an act of so much generosity, otherwise humanity must wish that part, at least, might be restored to the innocent heirs! the crime having been long since fully expiated. At first the estates were ordered for sale. In 1731, a strong suspicion arose that there had been a fraudulent contract for part: and it appeared that one *William Smith* had given only 1060l. for the annual value of 5013l. in a clandestine and illegal manner, for which *Dennis Bond*, member for *Poole*, and Serjeant *Birch*, member for *Weobly*, two of the commissioners and trustees for

for the sale of the estates, were expelled the House, and Sir *John Eyles*, member for *London*, reprimanded by the *Speaker*. The two first were presumed to have acted a most corrupt part: the last was treated with tenderness, as being supposed to have acted more from error of the head than the heart, and was only reprimanded in his place. This villainy was detected by the sagacity and laudable zeal of *Thomas Lord Gage*, then member of Parliament; for which he received the thanks of the House. The reprimand itself, and the whole history of this iniquitous transaction, which is preserved in the seventh volume of the Debates in Parliament, at p. 153, 208, 237 to 240, are most worthy of the attention of every *Englishman*, and ought to be an example to posterity.

The Park rises above the Hospital in a most beautiful manner: it was inclosed by *Charles II.* who built the Observatory on the site of the Duke of *Gloucester's* Tower. That edifice was founded in 1675, and Mr. *Flamsteed* appointed, by the *King*, first Royal Astronomer; an office ably filled to the present time. From the two last, *Bradley* and *Maskeine*, we learn that the latitude in this place is 51° 28' 40" N. It often has been made, out of respect to those great authorities, the first meridian.

The Park is a continuation of the *Surry Hills*, which, receding westward from the River, form a noble concavity opposite to *London*, and approach the *Thames* again at *Wandsworth*, leaving a vast flat between the two extremities, once, in all probability, covered with water. From the summit of this hill is a matchless view of land and naval population, our vast enclouded capital, a long series of towns and buildings, and the rich marshes of *Essex* bounding the majestic *Thames*, which is a constant moving picture of masts and sails, wafting up and down the stream the luxuries and wealth of the universe.

CHURCH. The foundation of the *Church* is of great antiquity: it is dedicated to *St. Alphege*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, martyred on the spot, by the barbarous *Danes*, in 1011. It fell into total ruin in 1710, and was rebuilt among the fifty new churches voted by Parliament, in the 9th of Queen *Anne*.

GREY FRIARS. *Edward III.* founded here a house of *Grey Friars*, and made it an alien priory, by bestowing it on the Abbey of *St. Peter*, at *Ghent*. *Edward IV.* long after the suppression of alien priories, designed to found another for the *Observantines*, near to his palace, but lived only to bestow on them a little chantry and chapel. *Henry VII.* completed the intention. It was much favoured by his son, till the Monks, imprudently



London, N.Y.

London, N.Y.

NORFOLK HOSPITAL.

imprudently siding with the injured *Catharine* in the affair of the divorce, fell under persecution. Some fled; the rest were imprisoned, some executed, and the house finally dissolved in 1534. Among those who were put to death was Friar *Forest*, who suffered with uncommon circumstances of barbarity, as if the tyrant had marked, with peculiar resentment, the religious of this house.

There are, in *Greenwich*, two hospitals of private foundation. I shall only mention that called *Norfolk*, which stands on the river-side, a little to the north-east of the Royal Hospital. Notwithstanding it was founded by *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, yet it bears the title of his brother *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolk*. *Northampton* had the honour of founding two others, at *Clun* in *Shropshire*, and at *Castle-rising* in *Norfolk*. He seemed to rest entirely on a few good works, to expiate for a multitude of sins, to compound with Heaven for a life most enormously wicked: he was treacherous, dissembling, mean and cruel. The *Howards* must not boast of their blood in this corrupted stream. He is mentioned as *subtiliter subdolus*, and a cunning serpent; the grossest flatterer alive; externally a Protestant, internally a Roman Catholic; adapting his religion to his convenience. He enjoyed the highest honours of the times, yet could sink into a pandar, and promote the intrigue between the favourite

NORFOLK HOSPITAL.

rite *Somerſet* and his own niece, wife to the injured Earl of *Effex*. To fill the meaſure of his iniquity, he perſuaded the murder of Sir *Thomas Overbury*, and, fortunately for himſelf, died before the detection of that nefarious tranſaction.

He had the hardineſs to proſecute, in the Star Chamber, certain perſons, who had been indiſcreet enough to ſay ſome ſevere truths of him. Sentence was about to be paſſed on them, when the honeſt Abbot, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, aroſe, and bluntly told the Court, that there were ſufficient grounds for the reports, and, pulling out a letter of the Earl's to Cardinal *Bellarmino*, read from his own confeſſion, "That his conformity to the Proteſtant Religion was no more than a compliment to the *King*, but his heart ſtood firm with the Papiſts; and that he would be ready to further them in any attempt." His Lordſhip was ſo ſtruck with this, that he went home, made his will, confeſſed himſelf a Roman Catholic, and died ſoon after. As he was Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, and Governor of *Dover Caſtle*, he was buried there; and a ſuperb monument, made by *Stone*, at the expence of 500l. erected over him in the Chapel of the Caſtle: his figure is repreſented kneeling on a ſarcophagus, in the robes of the Garter, and with his hands claſped. His heirs ſeemed to have inherited his love of flattery; for, at each corner of the tomb, they have placed a figure of a cardinal virtue.

His death happened on June 15th, 1614. In 1696, when the Chapel grew ruinous, his body and tomb were removed into the Chapel of the Hospital.

A little below this Hospital, stands the vast magazine of all kinds of iron manufactures; formerly the property of Mr. *Crawley*; afterwards transferred, by the marriage of his daughter *Elizabeth*, to Earl *Asburnham*. It stands close to the river, most conveniently for the furnishing ships with all the species of larger iron goods, such as anchors, &c. &c. for exportation: they are manufactured at

After leaving *Greenwich*, we were carried up *Blackwall* BLACKWALL REACH. *Reach*, where the *Thames* takes an almost northern direction, bending towards the upper end, a little to the west, bounded on the west by the *Isle of Dogs*. We passed by the *Folly*, a small house of entertainment, which, during the season, is, with the taverns at *Greenwich*, crowded with epicures, to feast on the little fish called *white bait*. WHITE BAIT These appear in July, in this Reach, in multitudes innumerable; and, fried with fine flower, afford a delicious repast. This species is not above two inches long; is of the *cyprinus* or carp kind, and allied to the bleak, but not of that species; for none are to be seen in any other of the British streams, where bleaks are found in abundance. This seems a distinct fish,

fish, perhaps the same with the *prêtre* or *spret de Calais* of Mr. *Du Hamel*, and the *blanquet*, so named from its whiteness, which are found off the coast of *Normandy*.

Towards the end of this Reach, we passed by some new buildings, called *Cold Harbour*, and immediately beyond, BLACKWALL. at the great ship-yard at *Blackwall*, in the narrowest part of the *Isle of Dogs*, where it joins the main land. It is seated in the hamlet of *Poplar*, and parish of *Stepney*, and within the Bills of Mortality; so may properly be called the eastern extremity of our great metropolis; an extent of six miles and a half to the western end at *Tyburn Turnpike*.

A chapel was erected at *Poplar*, in 1654, by voluntary contributions. The *East India Company*, which has much property in this part, allows the minister a hundred pounds a year, and a good house, in one angle of the paved court of the Alms-house. His surplus fees, pews, &c. produce to him about a hundred more: his proper title is that of *Chaplain to the East India Company*. The chapel never was consecrated; but there is an obscure tradition, that the burying-ground had received the benediction of some Bishop, who was hurried away, by news of an accident in his own family, before he had completed the object of his mission.

The Chapel has been, of late years, thoroughly repaired by the *East India Company*. I must not omit mention of a man to whom we are all so much indebted, *Robert Ainsworth*, the Lexicographer; to whose memory a tablet hangs on one side of the altar. The opulent family of the *Deticks* had their arms painted in the windows; but it is now extinct, the last of them dying, about twenty years ago, in an alms-house in *Islington*.

The *East India Company's* alms-houses, anciently called the Hospital, consist of twenty-two apartments: a single inmate belongs to each of them: they are chiefly filled with women, who are paid according to the naval rank of their late husbands. Some have eight shillings per month, some sixteen, and others one pound eight: they have also an annual allowance of one chaldron of coals each; and when meat is killed for the Company's ships, they receive such parts of it as will not take salt, and are unfit for keeping. An apothecary is paid for attending them when they are ill.

Pensions are also paid to wounded and disabled sailors and soldiers. In *Lime-street* is the office for the Military Fund, and for the allowance allotted to the former. The officers, when out of employ, have, under particular circumstances, pensions, usually about a hundred a year; but, to avoid abuse

of the design, they are to swear, if required, that they are not worth a thousand pounds.

The same great Company had also founded here a school for twenty-four children of seamen, who had been employed in their service; but this institution has long since ceased.

THE GREAT
SHIP YARD.

The Dock and Yard at *Blackwall* is the greatest of any private concern in all *Europe*. It is at present in the hands of Mr. *Perry*, who builds ships of a thousand, and even eleven hundred tons for the service of the *East India Company*, which draw from nineteen to twenty-one feet of water. At this time I saw a *West-Indiaman* upon the stocks, which was to carry eight hundred tons; the largest ever known. Government also often contracts with the proprietor for the building of men of war, even of large sizes. The place has been lately highly improved by the addition of a great Wet Dock; in the digging of which, vast quantities of hazel trees and nuts were discovered. In this Dock, and in the *Greenland Dock*, all the *India* ships, after being unrigged, are laid up on their return from their respective voyages.

These vessels are built not only in this ship-yard, but at *Rotherhithe* and *Deptford*, near *Gravesend*, at *Harwich*, *Southampton*, and *Hull*, and are rigged at the places where they

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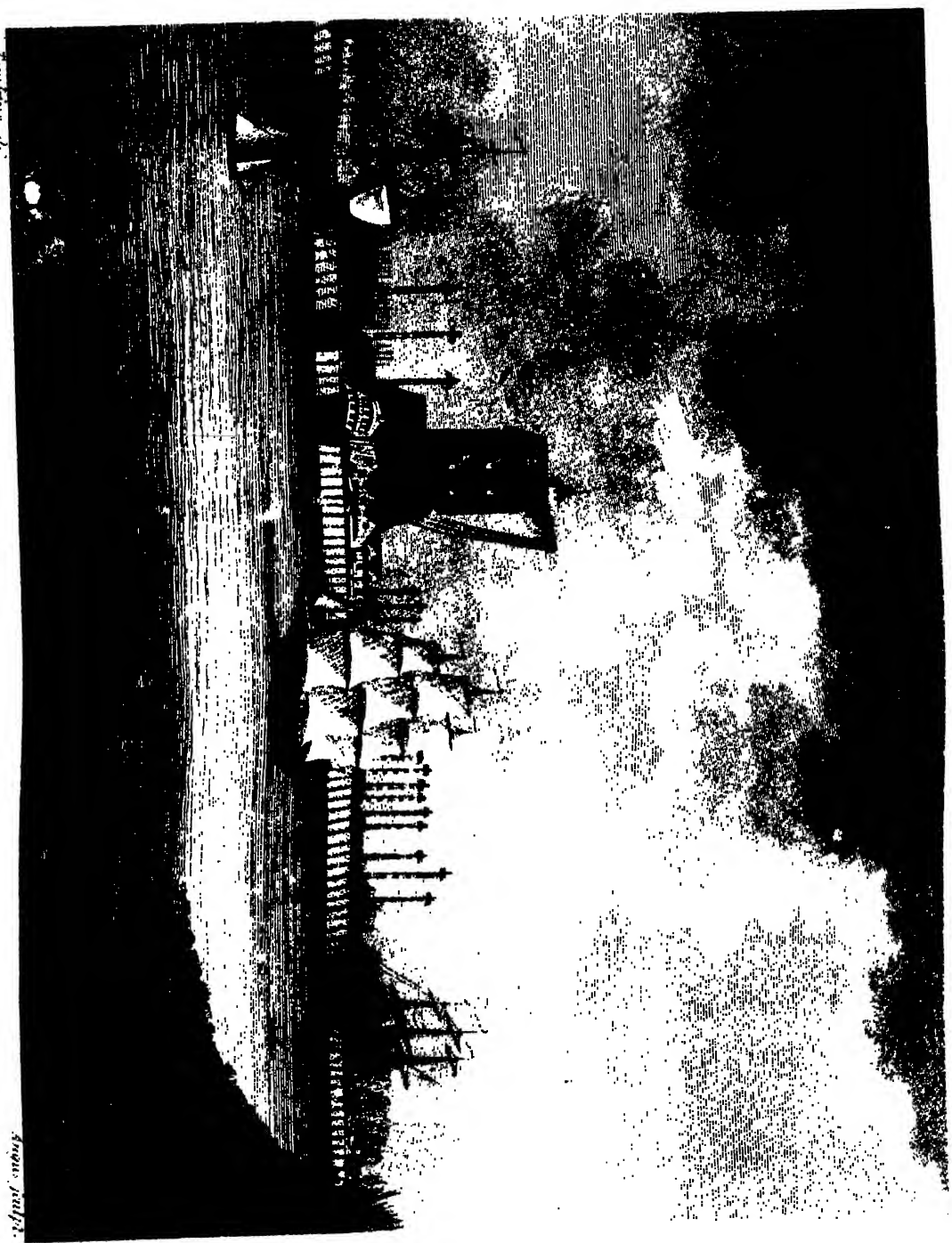
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PERKINS DOCK YARD BANGOR.

are built : but all are obliged to repair to the port of *London*, to receive their loading. The first part, such as copper, lead, provisions, and water, are taken in as ballast at *Deptford*; the rest, such as bale-goods, guns, powder, and all the officers' private trade, at *Gravesend*. There also the greatest part of the men are taken on board, being apt, if taken in sooner, to grow riotous, or to run away. The number to man each ship is from ninety-nine to a hundred and ten, or twenty, according to the humours of the owners. All of them are hired ships, and sometimes built upon speculation.

On their return home, the unloading is begun at *Woolwich*, or in the *Long Reach*; for they never venture higher with full cargo. When they are lightened, they proceed to *Blackwall* and to *Deptford*, to deliver out the remainder. The goods are put into hoys belonging to the Company, of a hundred, or a hundred and twenty tons each. These are under the care of a certain number of Revenue Officers, attended by others belonging to the ship; and the whole cargo is secured under lock and key. The goods are then deposited in the following warehouses:

At *St. Helen's*, the most ancient of any, in which *Bengal* and prohibited goods are lodged;

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

In *Lime-street*, for drugs and baggage ;

In *New-street*, in *Bishopgate-street*, for *Madras*, *Bengal*, and prohibited goods ;

In *Leadenball-street*, for the same ;

In *Billiter-lane*, for private trade and drugs ;

In *Fenchurch-street*, *Pucker's Garden*, *White Chapel*, *Crutched Friar's*, and *Tower Hill*, for tea, china, and various miscellaneous goods :

And besides these, the hired warchouses, as the *Three Cranes*, and *London Wall*, evince the prodigious commerce of our great and important Company.

At a little distance from *Blackwall*, the river takes a curvature towards the south. At the base of a peninsula is the Orchard House. Here the *India Company* usually keep, by contract, the *Lascars*, or *Indian* sailors, till an opportunity offers of sending them back to their own country.

THE RIVER LEA. On the east side of this projection is *Bow Creek*, the mouth of the river *Lea*, which, in the reign of *Alfred*, was

navigable as far as *Hertford*, at least for such vessels as those of the *Danes*, who, in 894, had sailed as high as the town, and erected a fort on its banks. In those days, the tide is supposed to have flowed a considerable way above its mouth, till it was interrupted by some works about *Stratford-le-Bow*, to prevent its farther encroachments. The *Danes* had met with a defeat from the *Londoners*, and had retired to their fort. *Alfred*, to prevent the return of their shipping, conceived the great design of cutting the river into three channels; by which he lowered the water so greatly, as to leave their vessels aground. The barbarians fled to the *Severn*, and left the country free from their incursions. This destroyed, for some centuries, the navigation. In the reign of *Henry VI.* there was a plan for restoring it; but it probably never was executed, by reason of the turbulency of the times.

The idea was taken up in 1571, when, in the 13th of Queen *Elizabeth*, an act passed for making a new cut, or trench, within ten years, at the expence of the *Lord Mayor*, *Commonalty*, and *Citizens of London*, in order to convey corn and provisions to the capital; which was accordingly done. Every map shews the channels which *Alfred* had cut, to execute his great design; which ends a little above *Stratford-le-Bow*.

In 1767 another act was passed, to give farther improvement to the navigation of this river, as high as *Hertford*, by several new cuts, or canals, specified therein: but the greatest advantage results from the one before mentioned, not exceeding a mile and a quarter in length. It begins at *Bromley-le-Bow*, and runs in a straight line into the *Thames*, a little to the north-west of *Limhouse Church*; by which means the long circuit from *Bow Creek*, all round the *Isle of Dogs*, is saved—a secure navigation formed for the reciprocal exchange of the commodities of the rich county of *Hertford* with all the articles of commerce in the magazines of our capital. The *Lea* divides *Middlesex* from the county of

ESSEX,

the other branch of the *Trinobantes*. At the Conquest, this county was an entire forest (*Foreste Essex*), but was disforested by several of the succeeding Monarchs. Anciently the *Fitz-Auchers* of *Copped Hall*, in this county, held the office of Forester.

The first parishes we passed by were *Westham* and *Eastham*, and the part of the river we entered in was *Woolwich Reach*, where the *Thames* takes an easterly bend. On both sides are marshy tracts: on that of *Essex*, unvaried; on those

of *Kent*, backed with risings beautifully chequered with woods.

We landed at *Woolwich*, where we passed most agreeably WOOLWICH.
the remainder of the day, favoured by Mr. *Harris*, clerk of the cheque, with every attention.

This place, notwithstanding its antiquity, is not mentioned by any of its county historians, except Mr. *Hasted*. It was called by the *Saxons*, *Hulvix* and *Wlvic*.

At the Conquest it belonged to *Hamo de Crevecœur*, second Sheriff of the county. It was a very inconsiderable place, till *Henry VIII.* founded a Dock and Magazines for naval stores, about the same time as that at *Deptford*. The Editor of *Camden* called it, in 1695, the *Mother Dock*, as having then given to the Royal Navy more ships than any two besides. *Henry* built here two of the largest which *England* ever saw; the *Regent*, of a thousand tons, and, after that, the *Harry Grace Dieu*, supposed to carry a hundred guns. When it received its imperious master, the sails were of cloth of gold. Both were unfortunate: the first was destroyed in the year 1512, in an engagement off the coast of *France*; the other accidentally burnt here, in the first year of Queen *Mary*.

In

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

In *Charles I.*'s time, the *Sovereign Royal*, of above sixteen hundred tons burthen, was built here: she carried 126 (exclusive of twenty chace ordnance) guns,* and was most superbly gilt. The *Dutch* fleet felt its force, and were used to call it the *Golden Devil*, from its ornaments, and the havoc it made among them. The *Naseby* was built here, in the time of the Commonwealth, and named by the Republicans from the battle so fatal to the Royal cause. At the restoration, its name was changed to the *Charles*, as was the *Richard*, called from the innocent son of *Cromwell*, to that of the *James*. At this time, the *Prince*, of ninety guns, and the *Boyne*, of ninety-eight, the *Vanguard*, of twenty-four, and the *Centurion*, of fifty, were on the stocks.

The River, at this place, is near a mile broad at the time of flood, has seven or eight fathoms water, and even, during the recess of the tide, is deep enough, at some of the moorings, for the greatest ships. It may be called an open harbour, for vessels of any burthen may safely sail up or down at the lowest ebb. The flood regularly brings salt water as high as this place, rises, at spring tides, nineteen feet, and runs with great rapidity. The ships launched here, or at *Deptford*, take in their guns from the magazine of artillery, established

* *Campbell's Lives of Admirals*, Vol. II. p. 144.

established at this place. The guns of every ship are placed apart, in terrific order ; the heavy cannon for batteries, and the mortars, and shells and balls, piled in elegant forms, complete the tremendous scene. At this place is their Foundry, which, with the ground in which the artillery is proved, is called the *Warren*. It was a compliment, equally fine and just, which the Poet payed to *Charles II.* possibly on this very spot :

Had the old *Greeks* discover'd your abode,
Crete had not been the cradle of their god ;
 On that small island they had look'd with scorn,
 And in *Great Britain* thought the thunder born.

At this place is the office of *Ordnance*, under the direction of a chief engineer and a multitude of subordinate officers, who are very well lodged, to whom the *British Jove* delegates the wielding of his thunder-bolts. Here also is the *Royal Academy*, for the instructing our generous youth, emulous to copy the examples of their veteran masters, or fathers of full age and glory.

Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,
 Est in juvenis, est in equis patrum
 Virtus ; nec imbellem feroces
 Progenerant aquilæ columbam.
 Doctrina sed vim promovet insitam,
 Rectique cultus pectora roborant.

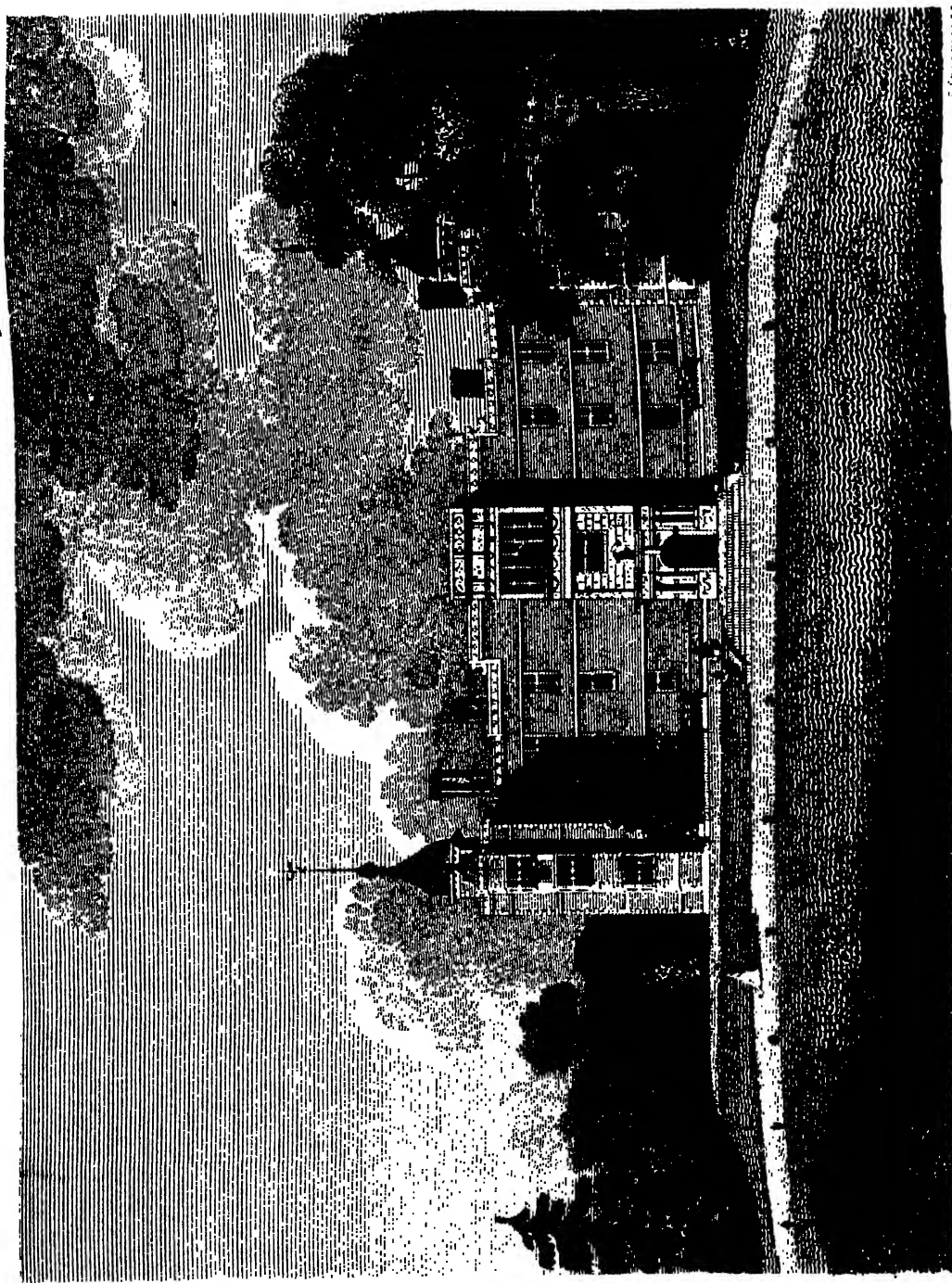
CHURCH.

The Church is seated on an eminence above the town. From the church-yard is a fine view of the River and the opposite shore. At the foot of this hill was found an ancient anchor; whether this is to be considered as a proof that the water once flowed there, or whether it might not have been one accidentally buried from the time of the first founder of the *Royal Yard*, I will not determine.

GREENISH
LOAM, FOSSIL
SHELLS.

Near *Woolwich* are some eminences; the upper stratum of which consists of a bed of a greenish loam, of considerable thickness, containing oysters, and a variety of other fossil shells. Among the sand is also plenty of ramified *goodes*, with shells partially or wholly bedded in them, in the same manner as the shells are in the flinty nodules in the chalk-pits; beneath lies a stratum of sand, above twenty feet thick: it is tinged with green, from the superincumbent earth, but, after frequent washings, appears of a whitish colour. This is of great use in the adjacent foundery, in the casting the cannons.

From hence we ascended to the Barracks, seated on a beautiful eminence. They are plain, but handsome, composed of a centre with twenty-one windows, joined to the wings by a colonnade of four arches: they contain seven hundred troops. The whole corps consists of two thousand



CHARLTON MANOR HOUSE

Engraved by J. D. G. 1840

London: W. & A. G. 1840



one hundred ; but two-thirds are always on duty in our garrisons.

We continued our walk to the village of *Charlton*, CHARLTON. through woods and gory grounds, as wild as if it were two hundred miles from a great capital. Every now and then we had a view of the vast River. The brakes and hedges were, on all sides, animated by the warbling of nightingales. The manor-house, the property of Sir *Thomas Spencer Wilson*, Bart. makes a most venerable appearance, with its four turrets ; and its situation is rendered more solemn by a row of cypress trees, perhaps most ancient of any in *England*. It was built by Sir *Adam Newton*, who had been tutor to *Henry*, the accomplished son of *James I.*

It is very remarkable, that near five hundred acres of land, on the side opposite to *Woolwich*, is part of the county of *Kent*, notwithstanding it is insulated by *Essex* and the *Thames*. It seems very probable, as Mr. *Hasted* conjectures, that the Sheriff *Hamo* being at the Conquest possessed of *Woolwich*, the Conqueror, out of compliment, or for the conveniency of landing on his own ground on the opposite shore, might grant him this little tract, and fling it entirely under his jurisdiction.

May 8th.—In our way to the boat, we had a melancholy proof of the profligacy of the times, by a sight of the multitude of convicts in chains, labouring in removing earth: eight are employed in drawing each cart. They were well clad, and, by their appearance, seemed well fed; but, in general, the sense of shame was lost. If they had any at first, it soon is changed into hardened impudence, by the depravity of their fellow prisoners. At this time there were about three hundred busied on land, besides others who are employed on the shoals of the River in the ballast lighters. At night they are all lodged on board four great hulks.

Sprats (*Br. Zool.* iii. No. 162.) come up, in *November*, in great numbers, continue till *March*, and are a great relief to the poor: they are not found higher than where the salt water flows: they are constantly followed by the *speckled grebe* (*Br. Zool.* ii. No. 239.) called here the *sprat loon*, from their feeding on that fish. The *sepia loligo*, or *great sepia* (*Br. Zool.* iv. No. 43.) is very frequent where the salt water reaches, and is found of a considerable size.

From *Woolwich*, the River turns towards the north, and is called *Gallions Reach*. We passed under the hulks and some lighters; the unhappy crews of which were rendering themselves useful to the public, by removing a bank dangerous

GALLIONS
REACH.

rous

rous to navigation. Saw *Barking*, a small town on the *Essex* BARKING. side, built on the river *Roding*, which falls into the *Thames* a little below the town: it is made navigable for small craft, as high as *Ilford Bridge*, scarcely two miles beyond *Barking*. *Drayton* celebrates this stream for its limped waters and gay banks, till it reaches this marshy tract, when the Poet says, "she changes her wreaths for bulrush flags and reeds." To *Barking*, *William* the Conqueror retired after his coronation, till he had secured *London*, by building the *Tower*; and here he received the fealty of the two great Earls, *Edwin* and *Morkar*. The River now assumes the name of *Barkley Reach*, and encreases much in breadth; from whence we entered *Dagenham Reach*, and, landing on the *Essex* shore, visited the remains of the famous breach.

In the year 1707, a breach was made in the drain which DAGENHAM. conveyed the water from the marshes bordering on *Dagenham*, by the blowing up a small sluice, or trunk. This might have been at first easily stopped; but by neglect, in the space of fourteen years, it spread into several large branches, like the natural arms of a river, by the force and fall of the water returning from the marsh land on every reflux of the tide. The largest of these arms is above a mile and a half long, and, in some places, four or five hundred feet broad, and from twenty to forty feet deep. By this accident, about
a hun-

a hundred and twenty acres of solid marsh land have been washed into the *Thames*, composed of gravel, clay, and other materials. The weightiest was lodged on the outside of the mouth of the breach, above and below, and the lightest carried to more distant places. It likewise lodged where there happened to be an eddy; so that in many of the reaches were found shallows, unknown before; and about *Woolwich*, where the men of war were moored, there was a considerable less depth of water. Some new banks were thrown up below *Gravesend*; so that the very navigation of the *Thames* was, by this accident, threatened with ruin, and of course, beggary brought on our flourishing metropolis, and consequential desertion. After several very unskilful attempts to stop the breach, and prevent farther devastation, the famous engineer, *John Perry*, after he had left *Russia*, undertook, and completely remedied the evil. At present, the body of water which is left is furnished with sluices, to let off that which, at times of hard rains, flows from the land. In it are plenty of *carp*, and other fresh-water fish. A set of gentlemen have, for the diversion of fishing, built on its banks a large room, kitchen, and a small apartment or two. Both sides of the River are guarded against the tide by walls, or mounds of earth, which run for many miles along the low country. The marshes of *Essex* have ever been stigmatised for their dreadful agues:

AGUISH
MARSHES:

Where

Where hazy fogs and drizzling vapours dwell,
Thither raw damps on drooping wings repair,
And shiv'ring quartans shake the sickly air.

Multitudes of *Welch*, *Scotch*, and *Lincolnshire* sheep are fed here, and many *Norfolk* crone-ewes, about six or seven years old, which, being broken-mouthed, cannot feed longer in their own dry country. Great numbers of large cattle are brought here, for the purpose of grazing, for the *London* market, where they continue from *Michaelmas* to the latter end of *November*. CATTLE FED IN THEM.

We again took to the water. *Dagenham Reach* bends towards the south. All the *Kentish* shore, from *Woolwich* to *Eritb*, is bounded by the large tract of *Lesnes* marshes; above which is a beautiful continuation of the chain of hills, finely wooded and ornamented with villas; among them is *Belvi-* BELVIDERE.
dere, the seat of Sir *Sampson Gideon*, Bart. son of an opulent and benevolent *Jew*, who caused him to be educated a *Christian*, because it was the religion of the country he was to live in.

All the tract is subject to the ravages of the tides, whenever the banks are neglected. In *Saxton's* and in *Speed's* maps, the great breach on the *Kentish*, and the new, or that of *Dagenham*, on the *Essex* shore, shew the sad effects of their

their fury: these have long since been repaired; but the bay before *Erith* is owing to the accident. The Manor of LESNES' MANOR; OR ERITH. *Lesnes*, or *Erith*, is remarkable for the greatness of its owners. One *Azor*, a *Saxon*, possessed it before the Conquest, when it was bestowed on the Bishop of *Baieux*. *Richard de Lucy*, Justiciary of *England* in the time of *Henry II.* *John* Earl of *Atbol*, the *Baddlesmeres*, the *Mortimers*, and the *Plantagenets*, were Lords of this place. Other noble names may be added, till, by a common anti-climax in succession, it fell to the *Plebeian* race.

Richard de Lucy, in 1178, founded at the neighbouring LESNES ABBEY. village of *Lesnes* an Abbey of Canons, regular, of *Augustine*. This great Justiciary, satiated with the world, suddenly quitted all his honours, retired hither, and assumed the habit and profession of the order, till his death, which overtook him in the year following the foundation. A magnificent tomb was erected over his remains, and the following jingling epitaph inscribed to his memory:

Rapitur in tenebras *Richardus* lux Luciorum
 Justiciæ, pacis, dilector, et urbis honorum,
 Christe ! sibi requies tecum sit sede priorum
 Julia tunc orbi lux bis septena nitebat
 Mille annos C. novem et septaginta movebat.



W. Agnew & Sons

LESNES ABBEY

J. Thompson del.

The whole revenues of this house, at the dissolution, were a hundred and eighty-six pounds nine shillings. It must not be forgot, that the Abbot of *Lesnes* had twice the honour of being summoned to Parliament; but *Edward III.* not approving the number of mitred heads in the great assembly of the State, omitted this, with several others. Dr. *Stukeley*, in the *Archæologia*, i. 44. has given a good account of this Abbey, and a plan and representation of it, in the state it was in 1753; and informs us, that the roof of a noble hall was made of the naturalized timber of the country *chestnut*, curiously wrought.

In *Westwood*, now known by the name of *Abbeywood*, are abundance of *chestnut* trees, with large stools, rotten and decaying. This is the only county in *England* in which these trees are found growing collected in woods. It is not a native of *England*, but was introduced here by the *Romans*, and planted by them in this soil, which was peculiarly fitted to its growth. It was found by the *Britons* to be a most useful timber; was at first cultivated by them; after which it was spread by the dropping of jays, and other birds, which conceal them for winter stores, who are either killed, or do not exhaust them so far but some are left to vegetate, and form wild and irregular woods. Originally they were unknown to the *Romans*; it being a fact, ascertained by the best

CHESNUT
TREES.

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

authority, that they were introduced into *Italy* from *Sardis*, in *Lydia*. Neither the *Romans* nor *Britons* had even a name for them. The first called them *nucēs glandes Sardiānæ* and *castanea*; the last they borrowed from the *Greek* *καστανή*, and introduced the word with the fruit. The *Britons*, to this day, have no other than a borrowed one: thus they call the tree, *castanwydd*, and a wood of them, *castanetum*, *castan-llwyn*.

PURFLEET.

From *Erith*, we crossed the River obliquely to *Purfleet*. Its great *chalk* hill rose before us, in this flat country, like an *Alp*. A considerable quantity is burnt into lime, for sale.

MAGAZINES OF
GUN-POWDER.

We landed at the tremendous national Magazines of gun-powder, erected here about the year 1762. Before that time, they were at *Greenwich*, which was thought to be too near our capital. They consist of five large parallel buildings, each above a hundred and sixty feet long, and fifty-two wide, five feet thick, arched beneath the slated roof; the arch is three feet in thickness, and the ridge of the roof covered with a coping of lead twenty-two inches broad. The building was reserved for the reception of the barrels of powder brought out of the magazines, in order to be tried in the proof room, to which there is a passage with a railed floor, covered on the bottom with water; so that, should any grain drop, no accident could set them on fire.

At present this building is disused, all the experiments being made in the open air, and in the Musquetry, or Artillery, to the use of which it is destined. All these buildings are surrounded, at a distance, with a lofty wall. In the two outmost is kept the powder, in small barrels, piled within wooden frames, from the bottom to the roof; and between the frames is a platform of planks, ~~that the walkers may go in~~ without fear of striking against any substance capable of emitting a spark. As a farther security, those who enter this dreadful place are furnished with goloshoes and a carter's frock. Nothing of iron is admitted, for fear of a fatal collision. The doors are of copper, the wheels of the barrows are of brass. The four buildings usually contain thirty thousand barrels of a hundred pounds weight: should an explosion take place, *London*, only fifteen miles distant, in a direct line, would probably suffer in a high degree. The dread of such an accident by lightning, struck the *Board of Ordnance* so forcibly, that, in 1772, it consulted the *Royal Society* on the most effectual method of preventing it. A Committee from the Society was appointed, who determined on fixing conductors: such were set up with unusual precaution. These were on the principle advised by Dr. *Benjamin Franklin*: The very same philosopher, who, living under the protection of our mild government, was secretly playing the incendiary, and too successfully inflaming the

minds of our fellow-subjects in *America*, till a great explosion happened, which for ever disunited us from our once happy colonists. On *May* 15th, 1777, the inefficacy of his pointed conductors was evinced. Lightning struck off several pieces of stone and brick from the coping of the *Board House*, which stands at a small distance from the Magazines; ~~neither~~ the conductor on this house, or any of the others, acted; but ~~Providence~~ directed the stroke to that alone: the mischief was very trifling. Mr. *B. Wilson* had very ably dissented against the method proposed by Dr. *Franklin*; but the evil genius of the wily philosopher stood victorious; and our capital narrowly escaped subversion*. At present, these important Magazines are made as safe as human wisdom can contrive. The house in question is a handsome plain building, and is called the *Board House*, from the use made occasionally of it by the *Board of Ordnance*. It commands a fine view up and down the River, and the rich gentle range of hills in the county of *Kent*.

DARTFORD
CREEK.

From hence we crossed the *Thames*, and, with much difficulty, found our way into the mouth of *Dartford Creek*. We were now above two miles by land, and five by water, from the

* A reason was assigned for this disaster; for, on inspection, it was found to be owing to a want of construction in the metallic conductor. See *Phil. Trans.* vol. lxxviii. p. 232.

the town of *Dartford*. The river is called the *Darent*, and divides the marshes of *Crayford* from those of *Dartford*. In these, and the other marshes of *Kent*, are found plants, rather scarce in other places.

The river affords trouts, of remarkable flavour, and, in old time, salmon. In the year 1613, six salmon, worth forty shillings, were paid for liberty of fishing in the Creek. We found it most ditch-like the whole way, and were obliged to quit our boat soon after we had passed the mouth of the *Cray*, which empties itself into the *Darent*. On the bank of the *Cray*, in 557, *Hengist*, and his son *Oesta*, obtained, at a place then called *Creccanford*, a bloody victory over the *Britons*, and slew four of their leaders, and four thousand common men; the rest fled to *London*; and *Hengist* assumed the title of King of *Kent*, the first formed kingdom of the *Heptarchy*.

BATTLE AT
CRECCANFORD.

The vast and ancient excavations, in the chalky strata near the village of *Crayford*, are evidently nothing more than the workings of the *Britons* in that valuable earth, for the purpose of manure. They are narrow for a considerable way down, like the shaft of a mine, but are of vast height and extent within, and the roof supported by pillars of chalk.

ANCIENT
CHALK PITS.

Pliny most exactly describes this method of working by our distant ancestors. Speaking of the *creta argentaria*, as he calls it, he says, “Petitur ex alto in centenos pedes actis plerumque puteis, ore angustatis intus ut in metallis spatiente vena: hac maxime *Britannia* utitur.” Examples of such pits are to be seen at this day, from twenty to forty yards in ~~depth~~

The river *Darent* is navigable for barges every tide, from
 DARTFORD. its mouth to *Dartford*; but, the water failing us, we were obliged to walk a considerable way. That town is prettily seated on a flat, bounded by low hills, but open to the *Thames*. My friend, Mr. *John Latham*, surgeon, was here our host and guide; his congenial study of *ornithology*, and the discourse on his publication on the study so successively executed, rendered this place particularly agreeable to me.
 MANUFACTO- There is about it a strong spirit of industry. The fields,
 RIES. particularly above *Crayford*, are rendered quite gay with the bleacheries of printed linens and cottons.

At *Dartford* are paper mills, powder mills, and flatting mills for iron hoops*. The first paper mill in *England* was erected on this stream, by a Sir *John Spilman*, who died in
 1607,

* These have since been converted into a saw mill, and, lastly, into a cotton work, which unfortunately was consumed by fire.

1607, and was buried in this Church. Rag-paper had not been invented above a century and a half, and, till about the year 1690, we rarely made any but the coarse brown sort. We now scarcely take any paper from *France*; yet we formerly paid to that kingdom annually a hundred thousand pounds for that article alone.

As a subject of natural history, I ~~must mention~~ that the HORSE-SHOE
BAT. *horse-shoe bats* (*Br. Zool.* i. No. 39), a rare species elsewhere, are found in great abundance in the saltpetre houses belonging to the Powder Mills, and prey on the gnats, which swarm there: they are also found in the same place during winter, clinging to the roof in a torpid state.

Edward III. founded here a Nunnery about the year NUNNERY. 1355, for thirty-nine sisters of the order of *St. Augustine*. They seemed to be very variable, for they afterwards changed to that of *St. Dominic* again. They were greatly endowed by their founder, and by *Richard II.* *Edward IV.* by reason of some defect in their former grant, bestowed on them a new patent of incorporation. At the dissolution, their revenues were found not to be less than 380l. 9s. a year. Several ladies of the first families became prioresses and religious of this royal foundation. Among others, *Bridget*, daughter of *Edward IV.* took the habit in her early youth, and had
the

the good fortune to die in the reign of *Hen* before the dissolution of the house. *Henry* kept it in his own hands, and, as *Lambarde* says, "not without great cost" made it a fit house for himself and his successors. He also appointed Sir *Richard Long* to be the keeper. *Edward VI.* granted it to *Anne of Cleves*, the rejected spouse of his stern father. *Elizabeth* rested in it, on a progress she made through ~~Kent~~, in 1573. After various changes, it remains in the possession of *Charles Margate* of *Herefordshire*, Esq. and its reliques, consisting of a brick gateway and tower over it, are known by the name of *Dartford Place* and *Dartford House*. *Joan Fane* was the last prioress who surrendered the Abbey, and received a pension of 66l. 13s. 4d. Nineteen nuns, probably all that were left, also had their several pensions.

Edward III. seemed to have a predilection for this place. In 1331, on his return from *France*, after doing homage for the dukedom of *Guienne*, he stopped, and held a general tournament, in which he and his nobility discharged their courses in a most honourable manner.

WAT TYLER'S
INSURRECTION.

At *Dartford* began the bloody insurrection of the Commons, under *Wat Tyler*, in the following reign. A heavy assessment, in form of a poll-tax, had been made, which fell
very

very hard upon the common people. One of the rapacious Collectors demanded payment from the daughter of this famous insurgent. The father pleaded the non-age of his child. The Collector attempted a most indecent inquiry, and got his brains knocked out by the justly enraged parent. No one is ignorant of the event of this dreadful rebellion.

The *woad*, the *isatis tinctoria* of ~~Linnaeus~~, or common WOAD PLANT. *woad*, is cultivated in great abundance in these parts. It is a biennial plant, which is frequently found wild in *Great Britain*. The *glastum*, with which the ancient *Britons* dyed OTHER PLANTS. themselves, to terrify their enemies;

- Satyrion hircinum, - - Haller, No. 1368;
 Ophrys anthropophora, - Fl. Dan. 103;
 apifera, - - - Haller, No. 1266;
 aranifera, - - - Gerard, 212;
 Ophrysmonorchis, - - - Fl. Dan. 102;
 muscifera, - - - Gerard, 213;
 arachnoides, - - Haller, No. 1266;

begin to appear in the neighbourhood of this town, and continue through *Northfleet*, and the different chalky parts of the county. Vast variety of the *orchis*, such as the

ORCHISES.

Purpurea, <i>Haller</i> , No. 1276;	Pyramidalis, <i>H</i>	1286;
Militaris, ——— 1277;	Conopsea, <i>Fl. Dan.</i>	224;
Uftulata, - <i>Fl. Dan.</i> 103;	Maculata, <i>Haller</i> ,	1279;
Bifolia, ——— 235;	Morio, <i>Fl. Dan.</i> -	253;
Mascula, ——— 457;	Latifolia, <i>Fl. Dan.</i> -	266;

~~grew~~ here in abundance, till they have been almost extirpated by the persons employed in collecting them for the purposes of making *salep*, which, of late years, was drank in consumptive cafes. Old *Lyte* recommends one species to provoke *Venus*, another to the men (the greatest and fullest roots) that they may beget sons, and to the females to eat the withered roots, and they will bring forth daughters. *Gerard* also recommends the virtues, and for the same purposes; but both agree on their efficacy to hectic constitutions.

HOP YARDS.

The hop yards are, in their season, no small ornaments to this and most parts of the county. It is pretended that they were not introduced into our island till the reign of *Henry VIII.* I presume that the use of them is intended; for they are found wild in almost every part of *Britain*, and even have a British name *Hlewig y blaidd*, or *bane of the wolf*.

CHERRY ORCH-
ARDS.

The numerous cherry orchards, planted in regular order,
and

and often with fine crops of wheat growing between them, or sheep grazing, are frequent beauties on the sides of the road. The *Romans* introduced this delicious fruit into our island about a hundred and twenty years after *Lucullus* had brought it out of *Pontus* to *Rome*; but the *Kentish* cherry, or the old *English* variety, with a short stalk, was brought out of *Flanders* by our honest patriot, *Richard Herts*, fruiterer to *Henry VIII.* and planted at *Feynham*. Vast quantities of these, and another kind, are sent to *London*: the one ripens in *July*, the other in *August*. To the same good man we owe the “temperate *pipyn* and the golden *renate*.” Before our Conquest by the *Romans*, our native fruits were very few. We were nearly on a level with *Lapland*, and had no more than the currant, cranberry, bilberry, cloudberry, raspberry, strawberry, and sloe.

In this southern part of *England* are found the *cratægus aria*, or *aria theophrasti*, the white beam tree; *sorbus aucuparia*, or quicken tree; and *cratægus torminalis*, or wild service. The fruits of the last are, to this day, eaten in these parts. The *rhamnus frangula*, or berry bearing alder, is here also met with.

I quite forgot to mention, in its proper place, that we are obliged to Mr. *Latham* for the discovery of a species of

warbler unknown before in our island, and call, from its habitation, the *Dartford*. (*Br. Zool.* ii. No. 161. *Latbam*, iv. 435.) It has been before described by *M. de Buffon*, under the name of *le pitchon de Provence* (*Hist. d'Oiseaux*, v. 158, pl. en l. 655). It feeds on flax, and, in *Provence*, haunts the cabbages in search of food.

GREENHITHE.

VAST CHALK-
PITS.

Nearly ~~from the~~ mouth of the *Dart*, the *Thames* runs south-west, and is, for that space, called the *Long Reach*: at the bottom, as if in a bay, stands the village of *Greenhithe*, and its vast Chalk-Pits. The water then takes a short and sudden turn towards the north, and forms a bay on the *Essex* side to *Grey's Thurrock*. Here first appears the range of *Chalk Hills*: they keep parallel with the shore from *Stone*, in the western part of the parish, to *Gravesend*. They furnish a very considerable article of commerce in its natural form, as well as that of lime. Along the shore are several wharfs, for the conveniency of transportation to *Norfolk*, *Suffolk*, and even the opposite county of *Essex*, notwithstanding they have their beds of this useful earth. There is also here a Horse Ferry, in old time belonging to the nuns of *Dartford*.

The chalk in these parts is quarried out of the pits, to the depth sometimes of a hundred, and even a hundred and fifty feet,

feet, and exhibits, from above, a most stupendous precipitous face. It is burnt in large kilns, and sent to *London*, and other places, at the price of sixteen shillings per load : vast quantities are sent to *China*, as is supposed for the use of the potteries. The chalk-workers observe that the finest is at the bottom, and the coarsest near the surface, in which the curious fossil shells are chiefly found.

This earth is found in far greater beds in our island than in any other country. In *Sweden* it is met with only adherent to flints, which, in *England* and in *France*, are found disposed in horizontal lines, in the vast strata of chalk : possibly the *Swedish* flints, found only on the shores, may have been washed out of some hitherto unknown beds of that earth. Besides the æconomical uses of chalk, it is successfully used in medicine, especially in the painful disorder of the stomach, vulgarly called the *Heart-burn*, and likewise in violent Diarrhœas.

The Flints are a material ingredient in the making of the *Staffordshire* ware : above five thousand tons are annually used, sent from *Hull* up the *Trent*, and into the celebrated *Staffordshire* Canal. The use was originally discovered at *Brosely*, in 1697. They are first burnt, then levigated by vast pieces of Chert, bound by iron into the form of

FLINTS.

of a wheel, and set in motion by horses. The ~~lumps~~ at first were pounded by the hand; but such numbers of men perished by inhaling the spicular fragments that induced the potters to change the operation. The success of our manufactory is universally known. There is not a civilized part of the world but what receives it; even *China* itself condescends to admit it into its cities. This branch has given to *Britain* a new commerce of exports, for in my days the greatest part of our earthen ware for the table came from *Holland*. Mr. *Wedgewood* arose, and, by his industry and abilities, has spread his manufactory every where, benefited his country to the highest degree, and now most deservedly enjoys the reward of his ingenuity by an ample fortune, most honourably raised. Vast quantities of flints are sent to *China*.

FOSSIL TEETH,
SHELLS, &c.

Multitudes of diluvian remains are found bedded in the strata of chalk, all of them animal; for I do not recollect any which belong to the vegetable kingdom. Of parts belonging to fishes, teeth of different species of sharks have been met with; and the boney palates of others, resembling the *strigillaria* of *Lloyd*, *Lithoph*, No. 1558, are not uncommon.

Infinite numbers of the various species of *echini*, and of several most elegant forms, together with the most curious

vria-

varieties of the spines, are collected here, for the cabinets of the curious. They are called, by the chalkmen, *sea-eggs*, and, being filled with the finest chalks, are often carried by sailors in their voyages, as a remedy for the fluxes they are attacked with in the Torrid Zone. A very beautiful species of *anomia*, the *terebratula*, is very frequent. Few or none of these fossils are to be found in our seas in a recent state; they must be sought in the most remote waters: the *echini* in the *Red Sea*, or in those of the distant *India*.—The forms, and the very substance of the shells, are preserved through the multitude of ages in which they have been deposited; the colour alone is discharged; some have been entirely pervaded with flint, which, subtilly entering every minute pore, assumes with the utmost fidelity the exact figure of the recent shell.

From the village of *Stone*, seated on a height to the east of *Dartford*, is a vast view of the River, and of the extensive flats and marshes beyond *Gravesend*. From hence to that town the country is full of chalk-pits, and kilns smoking like so many altars to the *Dea Nebelennia*, patroness of the chalk-workers. The learned *Keysser* gives us several descriptions and sculptures of that Goddess.—*Montfaucon** has presented us with more. She is generally

NEHELENNIA,
GODDESS
OF CHALK-
WORKERS.

repre-

* Antiq. Exp. Vol. 2. Pt. 2. p. 443.

represented sitting, a dog by her, and in her lap and by her side a basket of fruits, expressive of her fecundating powers over the earth. *Hercules* is sometimes placed by her, but oftener *Neptune*: the one to express her strength, the other her interest in commerce: on one is likewise a rudder; on another stone is an inscription, implying that a certain merchant, a dealer in chalk exported out of our island, vowed an altar for the successful voyage his ship had performed. We have only one place in *Britain* where there is any suspicion of this Goddess being alluded to, which is near *Calcaria*, in *Yorkshire*, the same with the modern *Tadcaster*, a place famous for its quarries of lime-stone, of a very fine kind, approximating to chalk. Therefore Doctor *Gale* suspected that the ford, vulgarly called *Helen's*, ought to have been *Nebelenn's*, allusive to the commerce carried on in that neighbourhood, under the auspices of the Goddess. That is not improbable; but the great place of export of chalk must have been on the banks of the *Thames*, from whence it might have been shipped with great ease to its staple at *Zeland*, in *Holland*; a discovery owing to numbers of altars devoted to that Goddess, found on that coast lodged in the sand, which was laid bare by the violence of a tempest in 1646. This was the port in which the chalk was landed, and from which it was conveyed into the several parts of *Germany*. The *Latin* name of this article



Harding sc

EDWARD BROWN M.D. F.R.S.

in the Collection of the Earl of Buchan

Pubd. and sold by E. & J. Harding 93 Pall Mall

it being the end or limit of his office. This is commonly thought to be the extremity of the Port of London ; but, by a regulation made in 1667, it was ordered that the extent should be reckoned to the *North Foreland*, in the *Isle*

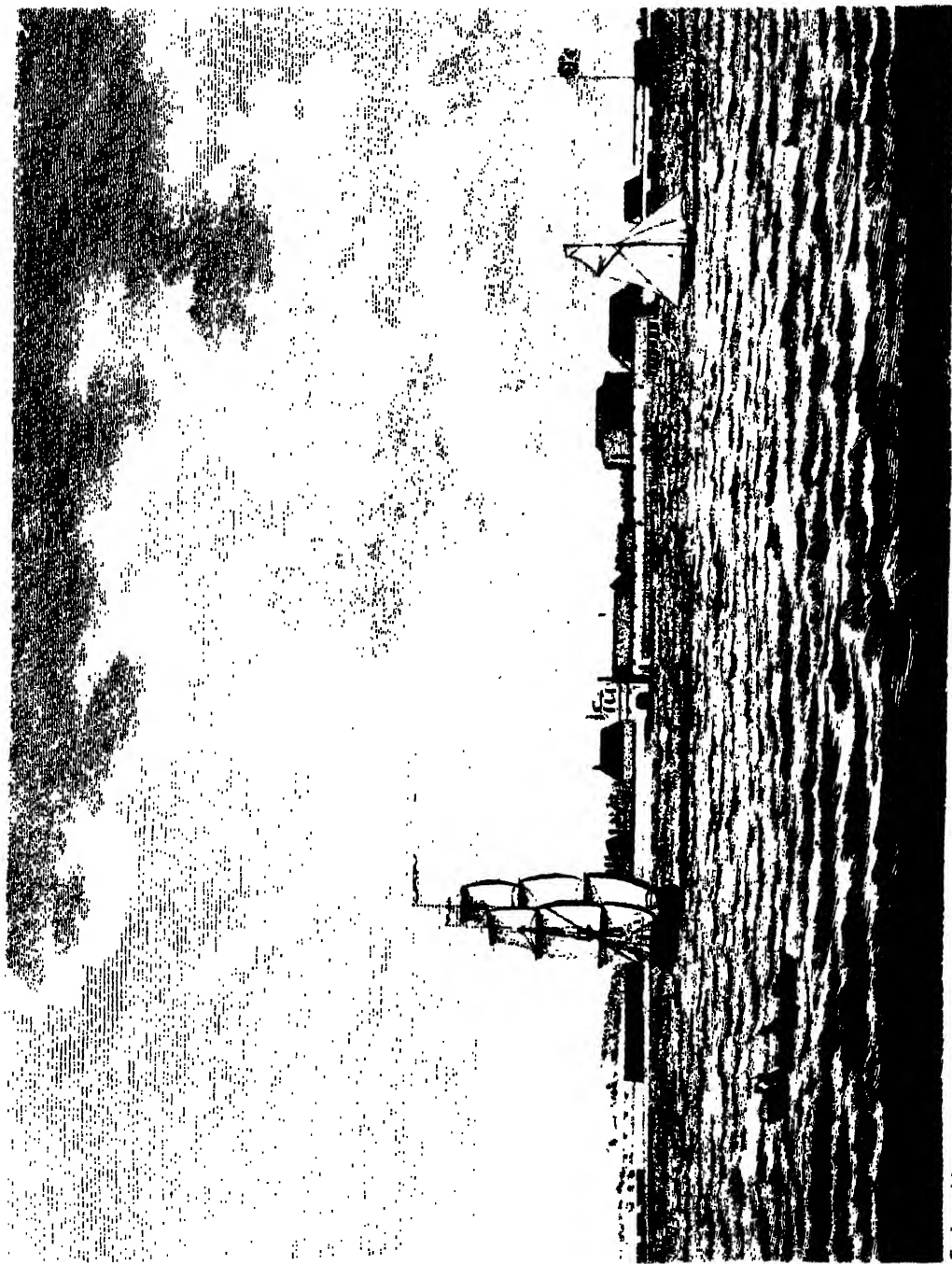
was *Creta*, called from the island of that name, where it abounded. The *British* word is *Calch*, which possibly gave name to *Calcaria*, latinized from the native word.

From *Grey's Thurrock* the River bends suddenly towards the South, and is called *Northfleet Hope*, from a small town NORTHFLEET. of that name, seated near the chalk-pits. In the Church is the monument of *Edward Brown*, M. D. F. R. S. the DR. EDWARD BROWN. son of Sir *Thomas Brown*, the celebrated author of the *Religio Medici*. He became physician to *Charles II.* succeeded his father as President of the College of Physicians, and was ranked among the first of the profession in his time. His travels into *Hungary* and the adjacent provinces, and his excellent remarks on their natural history, acquired him great fame. He retired, before his death, to his seat near this village, where he died in August 1708.

From *Northfleet Reach* the River runs due East, and that space is called *Gravesend Reach*, from the town of that GRAVESEND. name, seated along the shore, on the *Kentish* side. It takes its derivation from the *Port-reve* or *Greve* established there, it being the end or limit of his office. This is commonly thought to be the extremity of the Port of London; but, by a regulation made in 1667, it was ordered that the extent should be reckoned to the *North Foreland*, in the *Isle*
of

of *Thanet*, on one side, and to the *Naze*, in the county of *Essex*, on the other. *Gravesend* is a corporation erected in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*; and has, besides, the exclusive privilege (with the neighbouring town of *Milton*) of carrying all passengers to *London* in their own boats. It was first granted by *Richard II.* in consideration of the town having been burnt and reduced to beggary by the *French* in 1379. At that time the Manor belonged to the religious house *De la Grace*, on *Tower-hill*. The Abbot made the misfortune of his town a plea with the King to bestow on it this recompence for its sufferings; and at that time was a very important place, as *Gravesend* was then the great passage between *London* and *Calais*. At first the fare was two-pence; but, since, it has been raised to nine-pence. The boat departs at the ringing of a bell every flood, and returns from *Billingsgate* on the like signal.

Usually great numbers of ships are seen at anchor in the channel before the town. From hence merchants' ships from our Capital take their departure. Our line-of-battle ships here take out their guns before they proceed to the docks at *Woolwich* or *Deptford*. Here lie the *India* ships before they finally sail, and take in all the balc-goods, and also all the officers' trade, and other private trade, the guns, and the powder; and here they complete their com-



TILBURY FORT

plement of men, which is always deferred to the last, as well to prevent expence, as to keep the men from desertions, — and — from rioting, if they remained in a state of inactivity.

Henry VIII. erected here a strong battery to repel any insult from a foreign enemy, and to guard against the desultory descents of the *French*, who had more than once infested our coasts. This Monarch had adopted a general plan of fortification. At *Tilbury*, opposite to *Gravesend*, TILBURY FORT. he erected a block-house; which, after the burning of our ships in 1667, by the *Dutch*, at *Chatbam*, was enlarged into a strong and regular fortification. It mounts several guns; has a small garrison; and its Governor, a General Officer, presides over *Gravesend* as well as this fort. But what will ever render this place memorable is, that it was fixed on for the encampment of the army, in the year 1588, CAMP THERE IN 1588. to oppose that which was designed to be landed from the famous invincible *Armada*, to march to the conquest of the Capital, and in the end to have reduced the whole kingdom to the yoke of the bigoted *Spaniard*. Vestiges of the camp are still to be seen (as I have read) on the spot where a windmill now stands. This was one of the three armies destined for the defence of the kingdom. The number of men was to have been twenty-two thousand foot; but no more than sixteen thousand five hundred were assembled;

assembled; and two hundred and fifty-three cavalry, armed with lances; and seven hundred and sixty-nine light-horse-men, many of them veterans tried in the fierce school of war in the Low Countries. Over these were placed a Commander in Chief, the unworthy favourite, the Earl of *Leicester*, who had returned from the *Netherlands* laden with dishonour, and even suspected of cowardice, and of a design to enslave the States: he had, on his recall, even the effrontery to cause medals to be struck, reflecting on them for their ingratitude; yet female prejudices for once led our celebrated Queen into an error which might have proved fatal to her kingdom, had the skill of the General been opposed to the abilities of the great *Parma*. *Elizabeth* was superior to every weakness but that of Love. She visited the camp in person, rode from rank to rank, and animated her troops by the most inspiring speeches.

As I am now on the spot, I shall mention the part of one as the most animated of any which ever really fell from the mouth of an heroine. She has been compared to a *Deborah*, a *Boadicea*, and a *Zenobia*. Had her Highness been put to the proof, her deeds might have not been less celebrated! But I question whether any one of them confirmed their resolves with so round a period as did the daughter of our bluff Monarch, in whom, on this occasion, his
spirit

spirit fully burst forth. She alludes to the cowardly desertion of the country at the appearance of the *Armada*, by several of the gentry who lived on the coasts. “ I understand,” says she, “ that numbers of the Gentry have quitted their seats on the sight of the enemy. Should they ever again betray the like want of courage, by G—d I will make them know what it is to be fearful on so urgent an occasion!!!”

At this important crisis the whole River was fortified from *Tilbury* to *See-nefs*, the great bend between *Woolwich* and *Greenwich*. A strong fort was erected at *Gravesend*, opposite to this place: there was not a curvature on either side, but which had its battery that commanded its respective reach up and down the River: on *See-nefs*, and its correspondent shore, were strong redoubts. This was the last: could the *Spaniards* have forced those, the Commonwealth might have been despaired of. This is from *Thamesis Descript. Anno 1588*; *Roberto Adamo*, Authore,—in parchment. He was Author of *Expeditionis Hispanorum in Angliam vera descriptio, A. D. 1588*; from which the hangings of the House of Lords were designed.

From hence the *Thames* begins to increase greatly in width: it takes a bend towards the North-east, and re-

ceives the name of the *Sea-reach*. The *Hope*, a famous anchorage for homeward-bound vessels, is towards the extremity ; and is named from the strong expectation mariners have of arriving safe at home after the dangers of the sea, and the *Goodwin Sands*. Each side is bounded by marshes, the high lands of *Kent* beginning here to recede from the water.

CANVEY ISLE. *Canvey Isle*, a low unhealthy tract of above three thousand six hundred acres, is on the *Essex* side, divided from it by a narrow channel dry at low water. It has been supposed, from similitude of sounds, to have been the *Convennos* or *Counos* of *Ptolemy*.

ISLE OF GREAN. The *Isle of Grean*, or *Graine*, is on the *Kentish* side, very like in nature to *Canvey*, and divided from the main land by a channel, very narrow at present, but, as late as the time of *Edward III.* so wide as to have been the usual passage to the Port of *London*, and was called the *Yenlet*. In the reign of that Monarch a strong guard was kept at *La Yenlade in Hoo*, consisting of twelve men at arms, and six hobelers, or men who were to give notice of the approach of an enemy.

THE NORE. Off the end of the *Isle Graine* is the *Nore*, or *North-sand*.

sand. The *Nore*, a buoy so named, is at the northern extremity, with a floating light, to direct vessels to the anchorage in this perilous Estuary. All the channel for a considerable way, even to the *Naze* on the *Essex* coast, is filled with sand-banks pointing towards the North-east. They lie parallel; are very long, narrow, and divided by narrow channels, through which the mariner has the choice of passage. These are formed by the mud brought down by the stream, and deposited in the order they lie. These formed the first accumulations, and the sand collected upon them brought up by the tide of flood.

Divided from the Eastern end of *Graine*, by a channel not a mile broad, is the *Isle of Shepey*, the supposed *Tolipis* of *Ptolemy*, and the *Sceapige* of the *Saxons*, or the *Isle of Sheep*. On the North is the channel; on the South, a narrow arm of the sea, called the *Swale*, much contracted from its ancient breadth and depth, having formerly been the common passage from the *North Foreland* for ships bound to *London*. At present there are three ferries; that of the *King's* is the most frequented, which is wafted over by a long cable flung across the water.

ISLE OF
SHEPEY.

The most consequential place is the Fort and Ship-yard at *Sheerness*, jutting into the *Swale*, opposite to the *Isle of Graine*.

SHEERNESS.

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

Traine. The land it occupies, in the time of *Charles I.* was a morass, on which his son thought fit to erect a battery of twelve guns, to defend the passage up the *Medway*. The King, who had indisputably a great and quick discernment of things till involved in the mist of dissipation, made two journies, in the depth of winter, to the spot, to give the necessary orders for building a fort, to the Commissioners of the Ordnance. These were neglected, insomuch that when the *Dutch* appeared before the place in 1667, in the way up the *Medway*, they quickly beat all the works to the ground with their guns; notwithstanding the place was garrisoned with good soldiers, under excellent officers. The *Dutch* landed some men, as if they intended to fortify and keep the fort; but they were too wise to continue in their resolution. The consequence of this neglect roused the nation, and it was determined to erect a regular fortification, under the direction of Sir *Martin Beckman*, Chief Engineer. It became a Royal Fort, has its Governor, and is well provided with all things necessary for defence. A Royal Dock-yard was also established, with all the requisites for repairing or for building ships of war.

QUEENBOROUGH CASTLE.

At a small distance to the East stood *Queenborough Castle*, once a noble pile, till it was pulled down soon after the year 1650. It was built by *Edward III.* about the year

1361, under the direction of the famous *William of Wickham*, then Surveyor of the Royal Works, afterwards Bishop of *Winchester*. He discharged his trust with great abilities; and the King named it, in honour of his Queen, *Philippa of Hainault*. A town rose under its protection; it was incorporated in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and sends two Members to our great Council.

Edward was not so improvident as the founders of the neighbouring *Sheerness*. He had sunk and secured, within his garrison, a well of good water: till within this present century the fort of *Sheerness* was quite destitute of this necessary; all the water of the island being so impregnated with the taste of the *Pyrites*, or copperas stone, with which it abounds, that it is scarcely drinkable. Before the year 1723, the garrison and the ships of war daily received their water at a vast expence from *Chatham*. In that year the Commissioners of the Navy gave direction, that the ancient well of *Queenborough Castle* should be examined. The agents cleared the well of the rubbish, and found it nicely walled, in a circular form, to the depth of two hundred feet. On boring they found at the bottom a close blueish clay; and after three days and a half despairing trial, the water burst up at once, and in an hour rose four feet; on the next day, fifty-five feet ten inches; and on the eighth

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

it rose to a hundred and seventy-six. They met with no water till they had reached eighty-one feet below the bottom of the well, which, by computation, is supposed to have been a hundred and sixty feet beneath the deepest part of the adjacent sea: the water proved excellent, and supplies the wants of the garrison.

The *West Swale*, or the entrance opposite to *Sheernefs*, is reckoned to have a tide the fiercest and the fullest of ebullitions, current, and little whirlpools, of any in the kingdom. It is at this place the *Medway*, after a very long course, discharges its waters. I do not know why *Milton* styles it the *Medway Smooth*; whoever has hung over *Rochester Bridge* cannot but be struck with the foaming impetuosity of the tide: perhaps it may merit the epithet beyond the reach of the lunar influence. It meanders finely up to that city; the first part through a flat and marshy land.

The first place of note is *Stangate-creek*, the place where ships destined for the Port of *London*, coming from countries infected with the plague, are obliged to perform quarantine, under salutary restrictions, sanctioned by several Acts of Parliament.

At *Occam Nasse* are the ruins of a fort built in the time of *Charles II.* Higher up, on the southern side, is *Gillingham*, famous as being the place where our heroine *Elizabeth* kept her fleet. In 1578 it consisted but of twenty-four ships of all sizes; the largest, the *Triumph*, of a thousand tons; the least, the *George*, under sixty tons: yet with them she was the terror of *Europe*. *Gillingham* had its fort, to defend the *Palladium* of the Nation.

Four miles above *Gillingham*, on the north side of the River, is *Upnor Castle*, built by Queen *Elizabeth*; of an oblong form, with a tower at each end, and a vast square gate on the west side. Mr. *Grose* observes, that it was so injudiciously built as never to be of any use: at present it is converted into a powder magazine.

When *Elizabeth* built this castle, she probably had in view the defence of the Royal Ship-yard, which she intended to establish at *Chatham*, a little above *Upnor*, on the opposite side of the *Medway*. Some even say she had begun the undertaking. But it is certain that her successor removed the yard to this place, and that his son, *Charles I.* improved it greatly, erected very considerable buildings, and made two docks for floating the ships in with the tide. *Elizabeth* had done little or nothing here in 1570,

FROM LONDON \ TO DOVER.

the time in which *Lambard* wrote; for all he gives of the place is a very filly story of *our Lady of the Roode of Chet-ham*, and a most perturbed corpse, the plague of the poor Clerk of *Gillingham*.

Charles II. who was fond of the Navy, made great additions to the yard, and here laid up our principal ships. In June 1667, we suffered here an insult of the most mortifying nature. On the 7th of that month, *De Ruyter* appeared suddenly at the mouth of the *Thames*, with seventy sail of ships. He detached his Vice Admiral *Van Ghent* with seventeen of the lighter ships and eight fire-ships, attacked and took the fort at *Sheerness*, and then made dispositions to proceed up the River. Government took the alarm, and instantly sent the Duke of *Albemarle* to *Chatham*, who, with his usual courage and activity, assembled a large body of troops, and took every measure which the shortness of the time would admit to ward off the tremendous blow. He was attended by Sir *Edward Spragge* with a train of gallant officers, and a multitude of noble volunteers. He sunk several ships in the channel of the River, flung a chain across the narrowest part, and placed behind it three great men of war, which had been the fruits of his valour, taken from the *Dutch*. At first the intrepid *Monk* threw himself on board these ships, with
three

three hundred young gentlemen volunteers with pikes in their hands; but being dissuaded by his friends from so desperate and useless a post, he came on shore, otherwise he and his brave companions would have in a very small space been devoted to the flames.

The *Dutch* were then approaching very fast, with all the advantages of wind and tide. With a press of sail they passed amidst the sunk ships, and broke through the chain. They hesitated about the last, and probably might have desisted, had not one Captain *Brackel*, at the time confined on board one of their ships for certain misbehaviour, offered to lead the way, and atone for his past misconduct. He performed his engagement; and the three ships, the *Unity*, the *Matthias*, and *Charles V.* were in a moment in one tremendous blaze. On the thirteenth they advanced as high as *Upnor Castle*, with six men of war and five fire-ships; but met with so warm a reception from Major *Scott*, Commandant in the Castle, and Sir *Edward Spragge*, who directed the batteries on the opposite shore, that the *Dutch* suffered great damage in their ships, and loss of men. But, in their return, they burnt the *Loyal London*, the *Great James*, and the *Royal Oak*. A *Douglas*, Captain of the last, in the confusion of the day, had received no directions to retire. "It never shall be said," says

says he, “ that a *Douglas* quitted his post without orders !” so continued on board, and fell a glorious sacrifice to discipline and obedience to command. “ Whether,” observes Sir *William Temple*, “ it is wise in men to do such actions or no, I am sure it is so in states to honour them.”

The *Dutch* carried off the hull of the *Royal Charles* in triumph. In their return, two of their ships were run on shore in the *Medway*, and destroyed ; and this, with the eight fire-ships burnt in the action, and a hundred and fifty men killed, was all the loss the Dutch historians pretend they received. Much of our’s was owing to the infamous conduct of Commissioner *Pet*, and the other civil officers, who neglected every order which was given them, and who had carried away every boat to secure their own effects, when the intrepid *Monk* was in want of them for the most important purposes. *London* was struck with such a panic that it hourly expected the enemy to burn it to the ground.—Some ships were sunk at *Woolwich*, and some at *Blackwall*, and batteries erected on various parts of the River. Great censure fell on the Government ; who had rashly laid up the capital ships on entering into a treaty with the *Dutch*, who had even then refused a suspension of arms. Still, it was said, more mischief might have been done ; for, had the enemy acted with becoming vigour, neither the Dock at
Cha-

Chatbam, nor the remainder of our Navy, could have escaped destruction.

The head of the Estuary of the *Medway* ends nobly with *Rochester* Bridge, its ancient Castle and Cathedral, with the large village of *Strode* on the western bank ; and the hill of *Chatbam*, its important building, and Royal subjacent Ship-yard, on the eastern.

Rochester had been the *Durobrivis* of the *Romans*, seated on the military road. The *Saxons* continued its importance, by surrounding it with walls, possibly on the ancient foundations. The present Castle was founded on the site of the *Roman*, as is evident from the *Roman* bricks mixed in the walls, and various *Roman* coins dug up within the precincts. The remains we now admire were the work of *Gundulphus*, a Bishop more eminent for his good plain sense and skill in military architecture than for his learning. I refer to the elaborate work on the subject by *Edward King*, Esq. in *Archæologia*, vol. iv. 367, tab. 22 ; and in vol. vi. p. 296 ; and Mr. *Dennis*, in the same volume,—for an account of this curious fortress. *Gundulphus* must have built it between the years 1077 and 1107, the period of his Episcopate. The round or *Norman* arch is
curi-

curiously exemplified in this Castle; as are the various species of military defence in his days: all have a similarity; square, with a square tower at each angle.—

The body of the present Cathedral remains another proof of *Gundulphus's* skill: he rebuilt it in the form of the time, with round arches and clumsy pillars. Adjoining to his Church is a square tower, built by that Prelate in the usual style. Many parts of the Church, erected since his days, are in the Gothic manner. The front is not inelegant; the great door is *Norman*. In the embellishments on the front of the side towers the round arch chiefly prevails; the great window is Gothic. The squab spire-steeple deforms the pile. Most of the monuments are of Churchmen. That to *Walter de Merton*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, and founder of *Merton College*, who died in 1277, growing ruinous, it was renewed, in 1598, by Sir *Henry Savile*, Warden of *Merton College*, and the Fellows. I believe that no part of the Palace is left. The last Bishop who resided in it was the pious and venerable *Fisher*, the melancholy martyr to the imposture of the *Holy Maid of Kent*. Since the Reformation, *Bromley*, in this county, has been the residence of the Prelates.



J. B. Green, del.

One mile 30

ROCHESTER CASTLE. A. THE FEDERAL BRIDGE. RIVER MEDWAY & TOWN OF STROUD.

The Bishoprick was founded by *Ethelbert*, in the year 600, who built a Church dedicated to St. *Andrew*, and placed here a Bishop, and a Chapter of secular Priests ; the first Bishop was *Justus*, a Roman. *Gundulphus* settled in it fifty or sixty black Monks, with a Prior. At the dissolution the Priory was suppressed, and *Henry* placed here a Dean and six Prebendaries, &c. &c. It is one of the poorest of our Bishopricks, and has usually annexed to it the rich Deanry of *Westminster*.

Rocheſter Bridge has eleven arches; the sides are guarded by a parapet and iron rails, and on the centre is a draw-bridge. The piers are very strong, and secured with sterlings, to prevent its being injured by the violence of the tides or the force of the ice brought down the rapid stream. This bridge was built in the time of *Richard II.* by that great warrior Sir *Robert Knollys*, and Sir *John de Cobham*. The old bridge had been of wood, and stood nearer the Castle. It consisted of nine piers. The repair of the arches was allotted to different people; for example—The Archbishop had the care of the fifth and ninth pier: the Bishop of *Rocheſter*, of the first: the King, of the fourth. *Gillingham*, *Hew*, and other manors and lands had the care of the remaining, which, by their tenures, they were bound to support.

Chatbam is a continuation of *Rocheſter*, in form of a very long ſtreet. In it is St. *Bartholomew's* Hoſpital, founded by Biſhop *Gundulphus* in 1078, originally for Lepers. This is the firſt inſtitution in this kingdom for that filthy diſtemper; the gift of the *Holy Land*, imported by the abſurdity of pilgrimage before the time of the *Crufades*, which had not begun till the year 1096. It eſcaped diſſolution, and ſtill is kept as a charitable inſtitution under the patronage of the Deans of *Rocheſter*; and maintains four brethren, two of whom are in orders.

That great ſeaman, Sir *John Hawkins*, in 1592, founded here an hoſpital for wounded or diſabled ſeamen or ſhipwrights, which ſupports, in a moſt comfortable manner, ten perſons who come under that deſcription.

The *Cheſt* at *Chatbam*, as it is called, was eſtabliſhed by the ſame pious ſeaman, in conjunction with Sir *Francis Drake*, immediately after the defeat of the *Spaniſh Armada*; to which the ſailors of the Royal Navy of that time agreed to contribute. It is continued to this day, and is poſſeſſed of ſeveral landed eſtates.

The great Dock and Ship-yard are to the North of the town of *Chatbam*, and extend along the ſhore; and the
bar-

barracks, and other buildings, above them: the hill rises rapidly above, and is included in modern fortifications and redoubts yet unfinished. The *Romans* had a *Castrum Æstivum*, which came within part of the precincts, as appears by graves, arms, coins, lacrymatories, and other antiquities discovered in forming the works. Vast business is carried on in this yard. The *Victory* was built here; and at this time the *Queen*, a fine first-rate, was on the stocks.

The island of *Shepey* is about thirteen miles in length, and six in its greatest breadth: the southern skirts are low and marshy; the interior is diversified with small risings, and every part is rich in pasturage. Along the northern shore is a range of clayey cliffs, about six miles in length, sloping at each extremity. The species of earth is the *Marga cinereo-fusca* of *Da Costa*, p. 71. The loftiest part is near *Minster*, where it rises to the height of ninety feet. At the eastern end is *Shelness*, a long beach, entirely composed of the fragments of shells flung up by the sea.

SIZE OF SHEPEY
ISLE.

This island was, in early times, subject to the depredations of foreign invaders; first of the *Saxons*, and then of the *Danes*, who often wintered here, and made the place the scene of many horrid barbarities. Religious houses were a particular object of their rage. That of *Minster*

MINSTER.

was destroyed by them; a Convent founded, between the years 664 and 673, by *Sexburga*, widow to *Ercombert*, King of *Kent*, and filled with seventy-seven Nuns. She resigned her charge to her daughter *Erminilda*, and retired to the Monastery of *Ely*, then governed by her sister *Ethelreda*. At the suppression its revenues amounted to two hundred pounds a year. At that period there was only *Alicia Crane*, the Prioress, and ten *Benedictine* Nuns; for, long after its destruction by the *Danes*, it was re-peopled in 1130, with that order, by *William Corbeil*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Henry VIII.* made a grant of this Monastery, and all its possessions, to Sir *Thomas Cheney*, Constable of *Queenborough* Castle, Knight of the Garter, Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Treasurer of the Household.

CHURCH.

Part of the Conventual Church is standing, and in use; and the gateway, and some ruins of the Abbey, are still to be seen. In the Church is the tomb of Sir *Thomas Cheney*, who died in the first year of Queen *Elizabeth*. There

TOMB OF SIR
ROBERT DE
SHURLAND.

is another remarkable tomb of Sir *Robert de Shurland*, Lord of *Shurland*, in this isle, created Knight Banneret for his valour at the siege of *Caerlavoroc* Castle by *Edward I.*—He is represented armed and cross-legged, as if he had obtained that privilege by having visited or made a vow to visit the *Holy Land*. By him is the head of a horse emerging

out

out of the waves, as if in the action of swimming. One of the many foolish tales relative to this figure will suffice:—Our Knight, on a quarrel with his priest, buried the poor father alive: at that time it happened that the King lay at anchor under the isle; Sir *Robert* swam on his horse to the Royal vessel, and obtained his pardon, and returned to shore on his trusty steed. He then recollected that a witch had predicted that he should owe his death to that horse: to render that void, he drew his sword and ungratefully put his faithful preserver to death. Long after, passing by the spot, he saw its bones bleaching on the ground; he gave the scull a contemptuous kick; the bone wounded his foot; his foot mortified; the Knight died, and the prediction was fulfilled.

About six or seven and thirty years ago I visited the *Isle of Shepey*, in order to collect the various extraneous fossils with which the cliffs on the north side abound; and resided, for that purpose, a few days at *Minster*, and the village of *Warden*, a little to the east, and not far from that of *Sburland*, the Manor of the celebrated Sir *Robert*. The cliffs of these parts being composed of a very loose friable marl, are very liable to the depredations of the sea, which continually gains on the island, and often undermines and tears away fragments of an acre in circumference, covered

FOSSILS OF
SHEPEY.

with crops of corn, which frequently ripens before the ground is totally torn to pieces. When that is effected, the Fossilist finds numberless treasures before buried in the bosom of the earth.

PYRITÆ, OR
COPPERAS
STONE.

Numbers of the poor inhabitants gain livelihoods by picking up for the Copperas-makers the *Pyritæ* that are washed out by the waves. They received (when I visited the island) only one penny a gallon for their labours ; but get a considerable addition to their gains from gratuities given by curious strangers for the extraneous fossils they pick up at the same time. The success of these poor people depends much on the storminess of the season : a boisterous east wind is of great service to them, as it washes a greater number of *Pyritæ* out of the cliffs, which extend from about half a mile beyond *Minster*, to a quarter of a mile beyond *Warden* ; in all, nine miles, allowing for the winding of the shores.

These are divided into three liberties, *Minster*, *Eastchurch*, and *Warden*, which are rented to the masters of the Copperas works at an annual rent : *Eastchurch* at thirty pounds per annum ; and *Warden*, with a Copperas-work *Gillingham*, at forty-five pounds.

It is not certain whether we did not import this useful article before the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*. In the beginning of her reign *Cornelius de Vot* had a patent for making alum and copperas. In 1579 *Matthias Falconer*, a *Brabanter*, did try and drew very good brimstone and copperas out of certain stones gathered in great plenty on the shore near unto *Minster*: yet we did not export any till the latter end of the last century. *Campbel* informs us that in his time, viz. 1774, we exported two thousand tons annually; which is possible, as Mr. *Charles Whitworth* assures us, that in three months only, in 1776, four hundred tons were sent abroad. No one needs be told of the multifarious uses of this article in dyeing, and for various purposes.

The history and process is amply given in Doctor *Lewis's* Philosophical Commerce of the Arts. The *French* still excel us in their scarlet and black dyes. Since we are not inferior to them in knowledge, the excellency probably arises from the water of the *Seine*.

The *Pyritæ* are lodged in the cliffs in vast abundance, insomuch that they infect the water on that side of the island, especially above *Warden*, with such a vitriolic taste as to render it scarce drinkable. They are found of various forms—globular, botryoid, oblong, and of several other shapes.

shapes. Within they are of striated texture, generally radiated from a centre, and externally covered with a ferruginous coat. Doctor *Woodward*, in his Catalogue of Fossils, describes most of the varieties, vol. i. p. 175, p. 19, 20, 21, 24, 25.

LUDI HEL-
MONTIL.

. These fossils abound in the cliffs and on the shores of the island, being beat out by the violence of the waves.— In the stratum of the clay they always lie horizontally, and numbers of them lodge in the cliffs in the manner of a vein, which dips with the stratum. All the *ludi* are covered with a thick crust of indurated clay, are of a compressed form, and from one to two feet and a half long: those which lie on the shore are naked, or deprived of their crust, by being frequently tossed about and worn by the waves.

There are great varieties of this fossil in the isle, differing either in the form of the *tali*, or the matter of which the *septa* are composed: some of the *tali* are long, narrow, and angular, forming regular columns; others very thick and broad. In others was a double set, each reaching only half way through the mass, covered on all sides, and at the end with sparry *septa*. The opposite set were of the same size, just in the middle of the *ludus*.

Some *ludi* had a *nucleus* in the middle, covered with a sparry crust. This was surrounded with *tali*, pointing towards it from the outward crust.

In the cliffs are often found *ludi*, crusts of which are formed like the *bezoar minerale*; the crust of a pale reddish brown; the coat of a deeper. The *tali* in these are numerous and irregular, not running from side to side; and, on breaking the stone, fall out, not being attached to the crust like the *tali* of the other kind.

Some *ludi* had large protuberances at their ends, which contained two small *tali*, in the manner of a *nucleus*.

The *septa* consist of various kinds of spars, and make a very elegant appearance; some were quite smooth, others crystallized; some botryoid, and of different degrees of yellow; but the greatest part had the appearance and colour of bees-wax in the cake, which occasioned Doctor Grew to call these fossils the *waxen vein*.

Sometimes the *septa* were covered with beautiful golden *pyritæ*, and I met with one specimen with multitudes of small *selenitæ* sticking to the *tali*. There was also a small species of *ludus*, of a whitish-brown colour, divided by *septa*
of

of small round *pyritæ*, running over the surface like strings of beads.

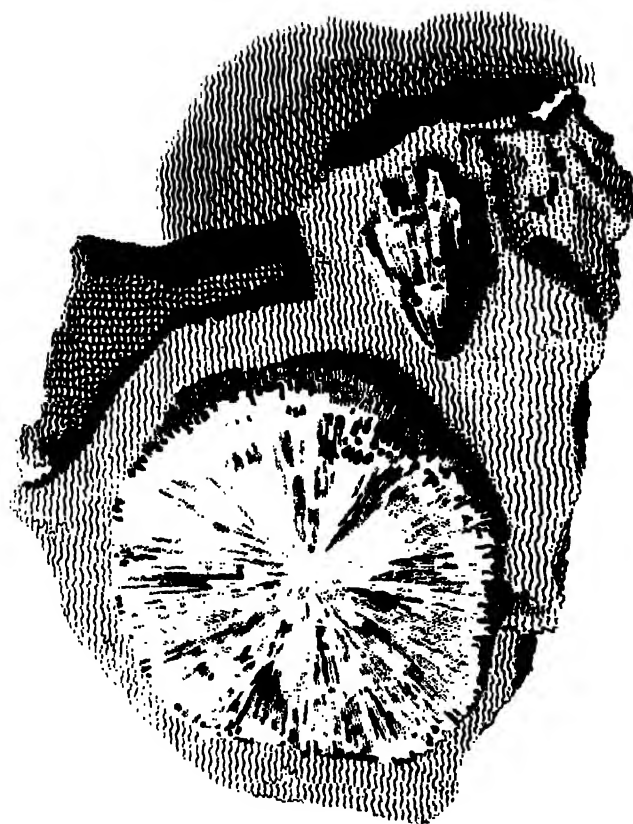
A few of the *ludi* had their *tali* quite naked, the fissures in that fossil not having yet been pervaded by the sparry matter. This fossil is known by different names. *Van Helmont* called it a *ludus*, from the cubic form of some of the *septa*; and attributed to it great *lithantbriptic* virtues. Dr. *Grew* calls it the *waxen vein*; Dr. *Woodward*, the *ludus helmontii*; and Dr. *Hill*, by the most apt name of *septaria*: that universal quack was not always so fortunate.

SELENITES.

Selenites are found in great abundance in the cliffs, especially in those parts where the clay is most tenacious.

Some are columnar, and consist of two broad sides and four narrow ones, thin, and much compressed; are generally pellucid; but in some is immersed a pennated body, that has a pretty feather-like appearance. These *selenitæ* are of different sizes, from one to seven inches in length, but their greatest breadth not exceeding an inch and a half, and the thickness about a quarter of an inch. They often appear very indistinct, from the irregular junction of several at the time of their formation.

There



There is a second species, much thicker than the former: it consists of two flat parallelopiped sides, two with a sharp ridge in the middle, the two ends sloping off, each a contrary way likewise ridged. These are seldom found single, but united with others. No use is made of these *selenitæ*; but they may be burnt to a finer plaister than the *gypsa*; and there might be collected in the isle sufficient quantity of the former, for the purposes of the more elegant stucco work.

Another species is peculiar to this island; and, notwithstanding it is very common here, has been taken notice of by very few authors. Dr. Grew, who first described this fossil, styles it the *starred waxen vein*, from its being found on the *septaria*, or *ludi belmontii*, to which he had given the name of *waxen vein*. Doctor Woodward gives it the same title; and Doctor Hill, that of *lepastrum* and *trichestrum*: for there are two varieties; the first derived from *τριχες*, *hairs*, and *ἀστηρ*, *a star*; the other from *λεπας*, *a scale*, and *ἀστηρ*, both being radiated like a star: the *lepastrum* composed of broad distinct rays; the *trichestrum*, of close fibrous rays. Modern writers seem scarcely acquainted with this fossil, which comes nearest to the *gypsum crystallizatum* of Cronsted, Sect. xix. B. C.

STARRED
WAXEN VEIN.

They are always found affixed to the *septa* of the *septaria*, when they so far divide as to permit these bodies to shoot and form ; but are always observed to be most numerous on the smoother *septa*, or partitions, than on those which are crystallized. Their size is very different, according to the space they had to shoot in, and time they had to form. I collected of all the various dimensions, from less than a quarter of an inch to two inches and a half in diameter ; the largest *trichestrum* being of that size ; the largest *leprastrum* about an inch and a half.

They seem to be of recent formation. I collected a whole series of them, from their first attempt to form to a complete star. On breaking a large *ludus*, one of the *septa* was observed to be covered with minute shoots, some composed of only a single ray, others of two, others again of three, just beginning to expand, and attempt a radiation.

These small ones were all white and opaque ; and as the extremes of several of the largest are so too, it may be presumed that when fresh and purer matter protrudes these *trichestula* forward, the primeval shoots still subsist, and form the extremities of the larger in their more advanced age.—The matter they consist of seems to be various, being most probably a composed body of crystal and selenite : they certainly

tainly are indebted to the latter for the regular shape of the *radii* in the *lepastra*, which in miniature emulate the form of the columnar *selenitæ*; and as the cliffs abound with the last, it is no rash conjecture to say that they partake of their substance; and that they are united with crystal appears from the great brittleness of the stars, their inflexibility, and the little alteration they sustain in the fire; in comparison of the *selenitæ*, which turn to a pure white powder, and are fissile and flexible.

The species, or rather varieties of these fossils are as follows:

1st, A pellucid star, the *radii* columnar, much flattened on two of their opposite sides, sharp pointed, pellucid, and diverging from each other.

2d, Others of a pale yellowish colour, with a cast of green shooting like the former.

3d, Some with their extremities white and opaque, seemingly debased with white bole or earth.

4th, Other specimens consisted of numerous fine fibrous *radii* (the *trichestra* of Hill), as if mixed with some *amiantine*

thine or *asbestine* matter. These formed a thicker body than the others. The ends were also terminated with white.

5th, Others form, from the *septum* they adhere to, a hemispherical body, the *radii* tending upwards, and only the white extremities appearing.

6th, Some incomplete, standing on their points from the *septum* they grow to, forming the figure of a pencil of rays to finish their radiation.

7th, Some completely radiated, but so thinly spread as nearly to cover the *septum*.

Lastly, Such as are formed on the ferruginous crustated *ludi* are tinged with rust colour; others spotted with green marcasite.

The number in each *ludus* is uncertain, some having more than twenty, others of different growths and sizes, from one to six on each *talus*.

PETRIFIED
WOOD.

Abundance of petrified wood is found in the cliffs, or on the shores. It is met with, generally, in form of large nodules, about two feet long, covered with a hard clayey crust,

crust, after the manner of the *ludi helmontii*. Some are wholly petrified, but retain the appearance and grain of oak: others are, properly speaking, only fossil wood, which, notwithstanding it is immersed in stone, still remains unaltered. Some specimens of the first are cracked, or divided into *tali*, like the *septaria*; and the sides of the *tali* covered with yellow sparry *septa*. Others, again, are entirely filled with pyritical matter; appear either in large masses, or in the form of slender twigs, or the remains of small branches.

But almost all the greater masses are perforated like the bottoms of worm-eaten ships; they were, in a recent state, penetrated by the *teredo navalis*, whose tubes still remain very perfect, some even at present lined with a shelly crust, others with a wax-like sparry crust. Dr. Grew styles this fossil the *piped waxen vein*; Dr. Woodward, the *lapis syringoides tabulis refertus*; he guesses the pipes to be an aggregated *vermiculi marini*, caught up into these masses in the time of the Deluge; and notwithstanding he compares the texture of some of the masses to that of wood, he overlooks their real origin, which may be discovered in the bottom of most ships that have lately arrived from a long residence in hot climates, or indeed any timber that has remained long under water in our own. For example, my own Cabinet has a specimen of wood thus perforated by the *teredo*,

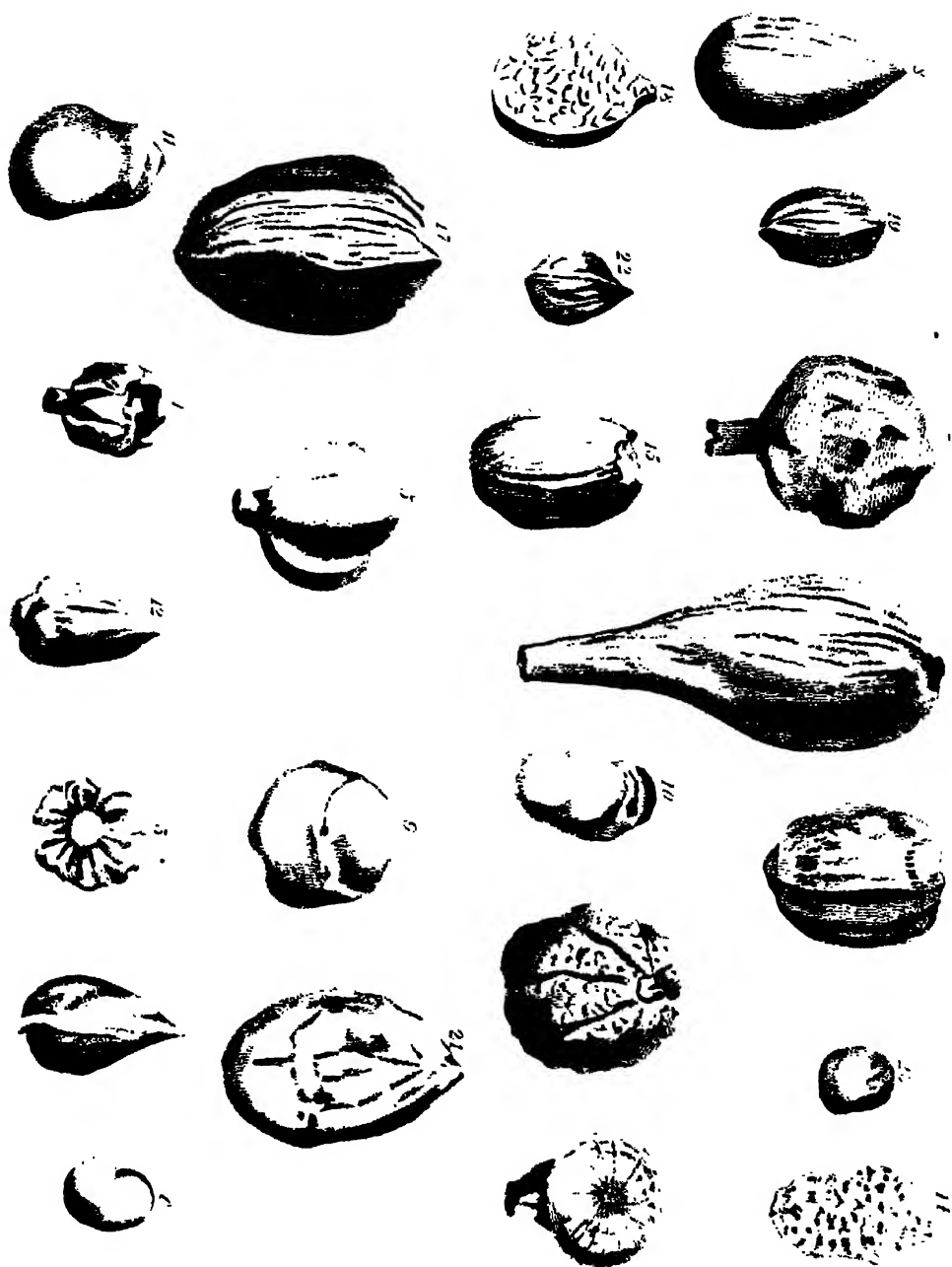
LAPIS SYRINGOIDES.

redo, which had been part of a mooring in the river *Med-way*, and lain there between two and three hundred years; and a comparison of this with the fossil body puts the matter out of doubt.

FRUITS, NUTS, &c. A great variety of fruits, nuts, stones, or seeds, are round on the shores of this island, washed out of the cliffs: they are with pyritical matter, and soon fall to pieces; therefore can only be preserved by accurate drawings. We are greatly indebted to Dr. *Parsons* for two plates of very exact designs of these fossils: but that is not the only obligation the lovers of Natural History owe that Gentleman: for his labours enrich as well as do honour to several of the later volumes of our *Transactions*. The following is a list of some which are preserved in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. L.

Tab. XV. Fig. 1. 3. Figs.

2. *Myrtalean*.
4. *Phalaena*, *Sticticus splendidibus nigris*.
5. *Semen cucurbitae*, an American species.
7. 9. Coffee-berries.
10. 11. Beans.
13. *Staphylocendron*.
14. *Arachidna*.



- 15. An Acorn.
- 18. Angria.
- 19. Plumb-stone.
- 22. Lacryma Jobi.
- 23. Cherry-stone.

XVI. 1. Euonymi Species.

- 2. Sapindus, or Soap-tree.
- 3. Hurægerman, Sand-box-tree.
- 4. A Mango-stone.
- 5. Euonymi Species.
- 7. Small long bean.
- 9. American horse chesnut.
- 12. Palmæ Species.
- 17. Foreign Walnut.
- 21. Long American Phaseolus.
- c. Coccus Indicus.

It would be an endless attempt to enumerate the different species of animal remains which are washed out of these cliffs, numbers of which have fallen under my notice, or are enumerated by Mr. *Jacob's* Catalogue, printed at the end of his Catalogue of Plants, published in 1777. Among many others were the thigh bones, tusks and grinders of an elephant; two species of tortoises; the heads and tails of fishes, teeth and vertebræ both belonging to different species

ANIMAL RE-
MAINS.

of sharks; palates of fish, of the kind called by *Llwyd*, *scopulæ littorales*; parts of the body of fishes, with great scales; lobsters and crabs very frequent; and shells, of numbers of species; among others, a very curious kind of *nautilus*, the same with the species described and engraven by Dr. *Grew*, under the title of the *mailed sailer*.

Among the rarer plants of this island are to be reckoned the

Salicornia fruticosa.		
Bupleurum tenuissimum,		<i>Perkins</i> , 578.
Statice limonium,	-	<i>Fl. Dan.</i> 315.
Linum angustifolium,		<i>Chis. Hist.</i> 1318.
Glomeratum,	- -	<i>Withering.</i> 111, 648.
Ruppia maritima,	-	<i>Fl. Dan.</i> 364.
Juncus acutus,	- -	<i>Perkins</i> , 1192.
Euphorbia paralias,	-	<i>Gerard</i> , 498.
Cochlearia Anglica,	-	<i>Ger.</i> 401.
Bunias Cakele,	- -	<i>Ger.</i> 248.
Trifolium Scabrum,	-	<i>Ger.</i> 567.
Zostera maritima,	-	<i>Fl. Dan.</i> 15.
Chelidonium Glaucium,		<i>Ger.</i> 367.

To these I may add, that I passed over, in the chalk-pits,



PEVERSHAM ABBEY

Published by J. G. S. 1840. See the Peversham 95 Full View

Travellers' Club

See the Peversham 95

pits, near *Gravesend*, the *Reseda Lutea*, *Gerard*, 277; and, about *Purfleet*, the *Alopecurus Aristatus* of the same old Botanist, 88.

To depart from the East of the *Swale* it is necessary to cross it at *Harty Ferry*. Before the reign of *Edward I.* HARTY FERRY. it appears that there had been a bridge, called *Tremseth Bridge*, which was carried away by a violent inundation, and the channel rendered so deep as to make the founding of a new one quite impracticable. The inhabitants, who had before the charge of repairing, now maintain two ferries, which supply its place.

A little beyond the ferry, on the side of *East Swale* is *Creek Mouth*. This leads to the ancient town of *Feverſham*, CREEK MOUTH. and, since *Leland's* time, is capable of bearing vessels of eighty tons quite to the town, instead of twenty, as was the case in the days of that great topographer.

Feverſham was so noted, in the time of *Alfred*, as to give FEVERSHAM. title to the Hundred; and, in 930, it was large enough to entertain King *Atbelſan*, and all his Council, assembled here to establish salutary laws for the benefit of the realm. It is a Corporation by prescription. The freemen elected the

Mayor, and presented him to the Abbot, who was Lord of the Manor, for his approbation.

MONASTERY.

The Monastery was founded in 1147, by King *Stephen*, and his Queen, *Matilda* of *Boulogne*, for Monks of *Clugni*, who afterwards were changed for *Benedictines*. At the dissolution its revenues were found to amount to 286l. 12s. 6d. a year. The site was granted to Sir *Thomas Cheney*. In the Church were interred the Royal founders, and their second son *Eustace*, a youth of fierce and ungovernable passions: in a fury at being thwarted in his ambition of succeeding to the throne of *England*, he went to *Bury St. Edmund*, and demanded from the Monks a sum of money to promote his designs. This was refused, when his rage prompted him to set fire to the corn fields. Immediately after he was seized with a frenzy, and died in 1151, in that deplorable state. At the dissolution their tombs were violated, and the coffin of *Stephen*, for so small a value as the lead, was despoiled of its dust, which was flung into the next puddle.

The small remains of the Abbey is part of a building used as a barn, and the gateway. I doubt whether the last exists, unless in the drawing given by Mr. *Jacob*. On some
wainscot,

wainscot, in a house near the gate, are preserved certain carvings, representing the profiles of *Stephen* and *Matilda*; of *Stephen* in a boat drawn by a swan, with a battle-axe in his hand; and the figure of a *Centaur* discharging an arrow from his bow. It seems *Stephen* was born in December, under the influence of *Sagittarius*; so took that sign for his device.

The other religious house was so near the town that I cannot avoid the mention. *Fulk de Newnham*, in 1153, founded here a Nunnery for twenty-six sisters and a Prioreſs; but so poorly were they endowed that they got the name of the *Poor Nuns of Davenham*. Part of the original Church remains easily distinguishable by the round or *Saxon* style in the door and windows.

POOR NUNS OF
DAVENHAM.

When I visited this town, April 23, 1777, I was most kindly received by that worthy old gentleman, Mr. *Edward Jacob*, surgeon: he walked with me to point out whatever was worthy my attention. He shewed me the house of Mr. *Edward Ardern*, who was most execrably murdered there by his wife, and a number of infamous assassins, in 1550, who were all brought to most merited justice. The whole story, and all the leading circumstances, are most curiously related by the exact *Holinshed**.

HORRID MUR-
DER OF MR.
ARDEHN.

He

* Hol. Chron. II. p. 1062.

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

He shewed me the Royal Powder-mills, which do a vast deal of business. He told me professionally, that the workmen were often dreadfully burnt; that they recover for a little time, but are soon seized with a suppuration, and die of a decay or an atrophy.

He brought me to see a very good three-quarters portrait of Doctor *Plot*, the learned author of the Histories of *Staffordshire* and *Oxfordshire*. He was born at *Bordek*, near *Sittingbourn*, in this county; and finished his days at the place of his birth in 1696. He is represented sitting in his Doctor of Laws' gown, a great wig, cravat and ruffles.

JAMES II.
SEIZED HERE.

It was to this town that our fugitive Monarch, *James II.* was conveyed prisoner after he was seized on board a small vessel off *Shelness*, on December 12, 1688. He was plundered of about three hundred pounds, and two medals; one of great curiosity, being struck on the birth of his son, afterwards so well known by the name of the *Pretender*.—His rank was not known till he reached *Faversham*, where he was acknowledged as King, and treated with respect; for, before, he had met with very indecent usage from the rabble that had seized his person. His return to *Whitehall*, his second flight from thence to *Shelness*, from whence he took

rabble that had seized his person. His return to *Whitehall*, his second flight from thence to *Shelness*, from whence he took



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ROBERT PLOT, L.L.D.
From the Picture Gallery, Oxford

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took his final leave of these kingdoms, are facts so well known as not to require repetition.

What the forced visit of this Royal guest might cost the Corporation, I am left to learn. But when the Emperor, *Charles V.* and the King's Highness, *Henry VIII.* called here in 1522, in their way to *London*, the expence was 1l. 3s. 3d. and at the same time for a gallon of wine to the Archbishop, *one shilling*.

In the records of the town are, besides, the following curious articles :

	£.	s.	d.
1515, Paid for brede and wine given to the Queen of <i>France</i>	0	7	4
1518, To entertain my Lord Chief Justice - -	0	0	9
1519, For spiced brede and wine to the Lord Archbishop	0	5	4
For spiced brede, wine, and bere and ale, to the King			
and Queen - - - - -	1	6	5½
For spiced brede, wine and capons, to my Lord Cardinal	0	18	9

This last article evinces the character of *Wolfey*, who is treated here with an expence and luxury proportionably superior to that of his Royal Master and Mistress. The Corporation knew his pride, and would not provoke his revenge by the least symptom of disrespect.

MADDER.

The export of corn, of different kinds, in plentiful years, has amounted to forty thousand quarters. There are, besides, two other more uncommon articles of commerce, which bring in a considerable sum. The one is the plant *Madder*, the *rubia tinctorum* of *Linnaeus*, which was first cultivated in *England* in the year 1597; but it grows wild in many places. *Gerard* noted it about *St. Vincent's Rocks*, near *Bristol*. It was first introduced into *Kent* in 1660, by *Nicholas Crispe*, who made a trial of it at *Dartford*; and it is now cultivated with success at both places. The process of cultivation, drying the roots, and preparing them for the dyers is amply given (together with a very good figure of the plant) under the article *Rubia*, in the second volume of *Miller's Gardener's Dictionary*. The great use is the dyeing of reds and violets. *Pliny* speaks of it as excellent for the dyeing of wool and leather; the best, says he, was the *Italian*, and that cultivated near towns, and which has, to this day, been found requisite for the convenience of manure.

Camden, in his *Life of Queen Elizabeth*, informs us, that in the year 1583, that illustrious Princess, by proclamation, forbade the sowing of this plant within eight miles of any of her Highness's houses, or within four miles of any cities or towns where clothing was used. The cause

assigned was, that so much arable land and rich pasturage was applied to that purpose, as greatly to injure the clothiers and countrymen, who fed on white meats made of milk.

Oysters form the other article of commerce. These may be also said to be cultivated, and sown; for Nature having denied to the neighbouring sea, beds of extent sufficient to answer the demands of the public, in some places the spawn of the oysters, which is deposited in form of a drop of tallow upon the stones, is brought, and I may say sown, in proper places; and often the brood, or young oysters, are sought after, even from the *Land's End* to the coasts of *Scotland*, brought here, and deposited in the sea, and particularly near the Estuaries of the *Thames* and the *Medway*, in order to increase and be meliorated, by being in some degree freshened by the constant flow of the waters of those two great rivers.

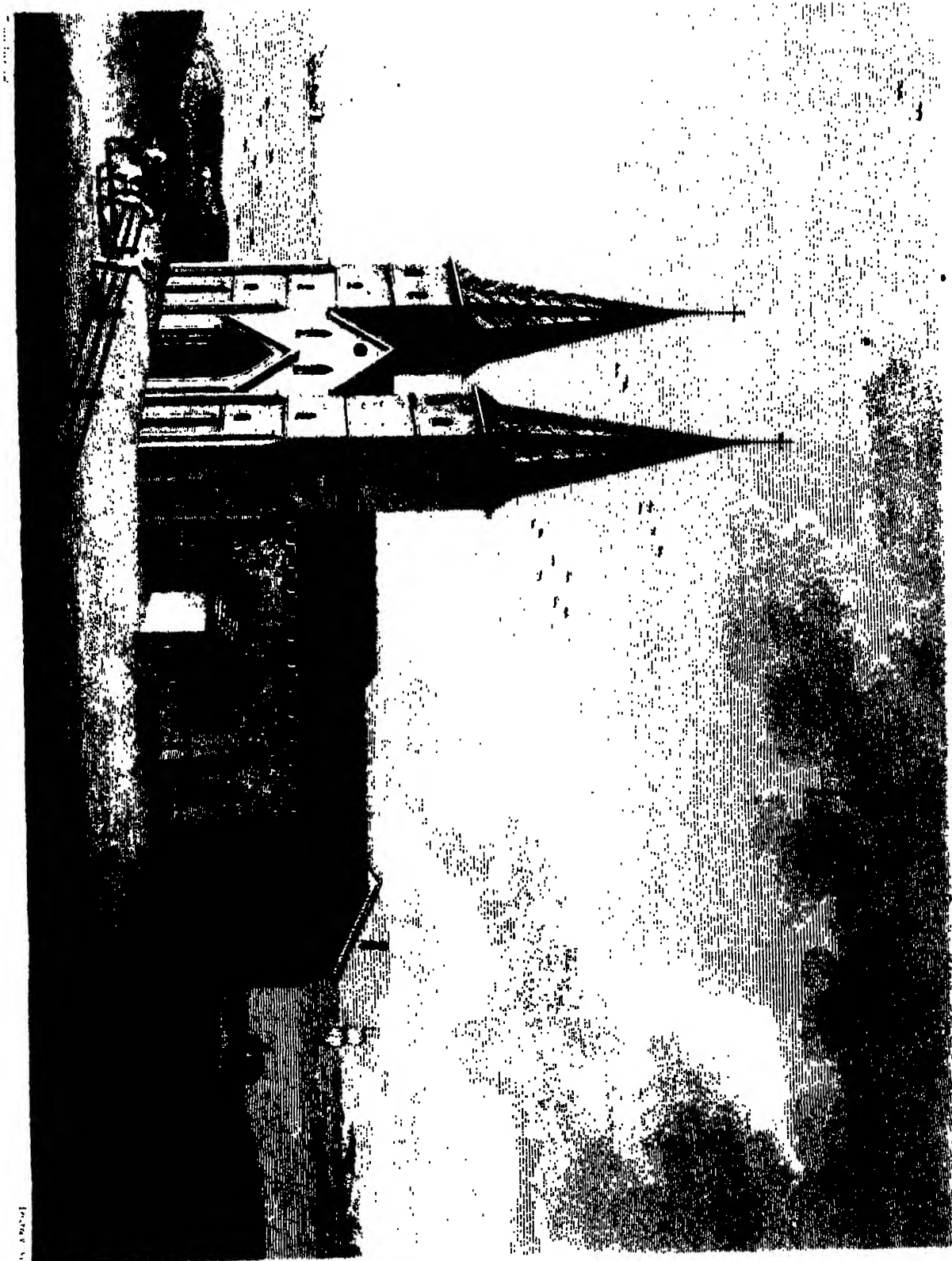
OYSTERS.

Here are a company of *Dredgers*, governed by salutary laws, and amenable to Courts appointed by the Lord of the Manor. This Company was established in the reign of *Henry II.*; and since that, their bounds or right of fishing have been prescribed. Above a hundred families are supported by this business. The *Dutch* are their principal customers. Eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-six
o bushels,

COMPANY OF
DREDGERS.

bushels, valued at 3399l. have been in one year exported to *Holland*, in thirty-one vessels. *Milton*, on the adjacent *Swale*, has its share of the business; as has *Rochester*, where the Dredgers are subject to laws similar to those just mentioned; and *Colchester*, in *Essex*, is also noted for its excellent oysters; they are brought from the nurseries in the neighbouring shores, to be sold in the capital of the county. Rather than weary my reader with the repetition of my own works, I make free to refer him to my account, No. 69, of the fourth volume of my *British Zoology*. I may mention here, as a kind of prodigy, that the very singular fish, the *Mola Salviani*, or short *Diodon*, Br. Zool. III. No. 55, strayed into the neighbouring *Thames*, and was there taken. It was a small specimen, not weighing twenty pounds.

From the *Creek-mouth* the land takes a slight southerly curvature, and extends eastwardly, and bends to the North, where it forms a cape at *Whitstable-street*, that runs almost due East to the noted *Reculver*. The whole is low marshy land, as far as *Swale Cliff*, about seven miles from *Feverham*. At *Swale Cliff* commences a range of cliffs, composed of a loose shattery mould, between earth and sand. These extend about seven miles, and finish with the *Roman* station of *Regulbium*, the modern *Reculver*, and the *Raculf-cester* of



of the *Saxons*. Mr. *Batteley*, with much reason, derives it from the British *Rbag*, before, and *Gwylfa*, a watch; from which the *Romans* latinised it into *Regulbium*. The situation bespeaks the original uses, being admirably well seated for a *Specula*, or watch-tower, as it commanded a most extensive view to the East and to the West. It also commanded the *Nord-muth*, or *Yenlade*; the northern entrance into the Estuary, which then divided the *Isle of Thanet* from the main land; as *Rutupium*, or *Richborough*, did the Southern. There were two *Rutupiæ*; this was one, and *Richborough* the other; but, when spoken of singly, was called *Rutupium*, an irregularity that sometimes occurs. The learned *Batteley*, p. 49, supposes, from *Regulbium* being only mentioned in the *Notitia*, that the original name was *Rutupiæ*.

This station, when entire, comprehended above eight acres of ground. The precinct was a wall, inclosing an exact square; but the North side is almost totally washed away by the depredation of the sea. Yet, in the time of *Leland*, it stood perhaps half a modern mile from the water. Here was stationed, in the time of the *Notitia*, a Tribune of the first Cohort of the *Vetasi*. Multitudes of *Roman* coins, and instruments of different kinds, are continually found within the walls, which evince its original possessors.

ROMAN
EARTHEN-
WARE.

On the *Pudding-pan-sand*, off *Reculver*, (reckoning about seventy years ago,) great numbers of pieces of *Roman* earthen-ware have at different times been dredged up, and others nearer the shore, brought there by the fury of the winds. Much has been written on this subject, which may readily be reduced to the simple fact, that a *Roman* vessel, laden with pottery, was wrecked on this sand : here the bulk of the cargo is still found ; and what lies scattered nearer the shores are only the parts disjoined, as I explain. The *Romans*, at the time of this wreck, might serve the world with earthen-ware, as our *Wedgewood* does at present ; who may boast, as *Pliny* did of the wares of his country, “ *Per maria terrasque ultro citroque portantur.*” The opinion that they were made on the spot seems not well founded. On the pots are the names of above fifteen *Roman* potters : such a number could never have lived within so small a compass ; neither is it probable that the *Pan-sand*, between seven or eight miles distant from the shore, could at that time have been solid land.

About two hundred and twenty-six years after the desertion of *Britain* by the *Romans*, a very different race of people possessed themselves of the walls of *Reculver*. *Egbert*, King of *Kent*, in 669, presented the place to *Bassa*, a Nobleman of his Court, at that time in holy orders. Here he founded

founded a Monastery, which continued till the year 949, MONASTERY. when it was annexed by King *Edred* to *Christ Church* in *Canterbury*. The Church is far from being coeval, the windows and doors being *Gothic*, and the door-case made of *Caen* stone, which was not imported till after the Conquest. *Ethelbert*, the fifth King of *Kent*, had a palace here. The tradition of his being interred on this spot is erroneous; for, according to *Bede*, he died in 613, and was buried in *St. Paul's*, in *London*. In his time happened the great event of the landing of *St. Augustine* on the east part of the *Isle of Thanet*, in 596. He was sent by Pope *Gregory* the Great, to preach the gospel to the *Pagan Saxons*. The reason which induced his Holiness to send *Augustine* is pleasantly related by the Author of the Life of *Gregory*, being a string of diverting puns. Our Saint landed with forty companions, and was graciously received by *Ethelbert* in the open air. The King did not know but that they might have been magicians; and it is notorious that the force of magic loses much of its power *sub dio*. But they soon undeceived the Monarch. *Augustine* quickly established himself most effectually: the monastic life got firm footing; nor was it expelled but by the powerful charms of the Tyrant of the sixteenth century.

The two steeple towers, terminating in spires, are the TWO STEEPLES.
most

most remarkable parts of the pile, and not the least useful, being guides to the navigators up the perilous channel. I was in a carriage when I visited the neighbourhood of *Reculver*, and was told that the road was impassable. Most of what I have said is from the report of two worthy friends, the late Reverend Mr. *John Cullum*, as good and amiable a character as any of his time, and the ingenious Mr. *Boys*, of *Sandwich*.

HERNE.

In my road from *Faversham* to the *Isle of Thanet*, I left, to the north, two places which merit mention—*Herne*, the parish of which the martyred Bishop *Ridley* had been Vicar.—The Church is a large and strong pile, with Gothic windows; and within, a remarkable brass of *John Darley*, B. D. Vicar of this Church, and an inscription, which tells us,

“ Ille pater morum fuit, et flos philosophorum.”

Another is of a Lady *Philip*, wife of Sir *Matthew Philip*, Lord Mayor of *London* in 1463: she is in the dress of her time, with a vast rosary pendant from her waist. Her husband was honoured with the Order of the *Bath* at the Coronation of *Elizabeth*, Queen to *Edward IV*. He was again knighted in the field, in 1471; I imagine that of *Barnet*; for he marched directly from London to that bloody

bloody action, attended by the citizens, who had greatly befriended the house of *York*.

Ford stood nearer my road, partly in the parish of *Chislet*. It was the most ancient palace belonging to the See of *Canterbury*, bestowed by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*. The last Prelate who resided there was *Abbot*, who, during his disgrace in 1627, was permitted to make this his retreat. In 1658 it was demolished, and the materials sold.

FORD.

I crossed into the *Isle of Thanet* at *Sarre*, by a small bridge flung over the *Wantsume*, now little more than a ditch, and the only relique of the Estuary which, in the time of *Solinus*, divided *Thanet* from the main land. He is the first who mentions the *Thanatos insula a Britanniae continenti aestuario tenui separata*. In the time of the venerable *Bede*, it was three furlongs broad, which is not very short of half a mile, and discharged itself into the sea at the two extremities, and was passable by a ferry at two places, which were *Sarre* and *Sandenwic*, or *Sandwich*. This Estuary was, for many centuries, the common way, not only for small vessels, but whole fleets, from *Sandwich* to *London*.—The reader need not be wearied with many proofs. *Harold*, in 1052, sailed through this channel with his fleet, from *Sandwich*, and passed through the *North Muthan* to our capital.

SARRE.

ANCIENT
ESTUARY.

Even

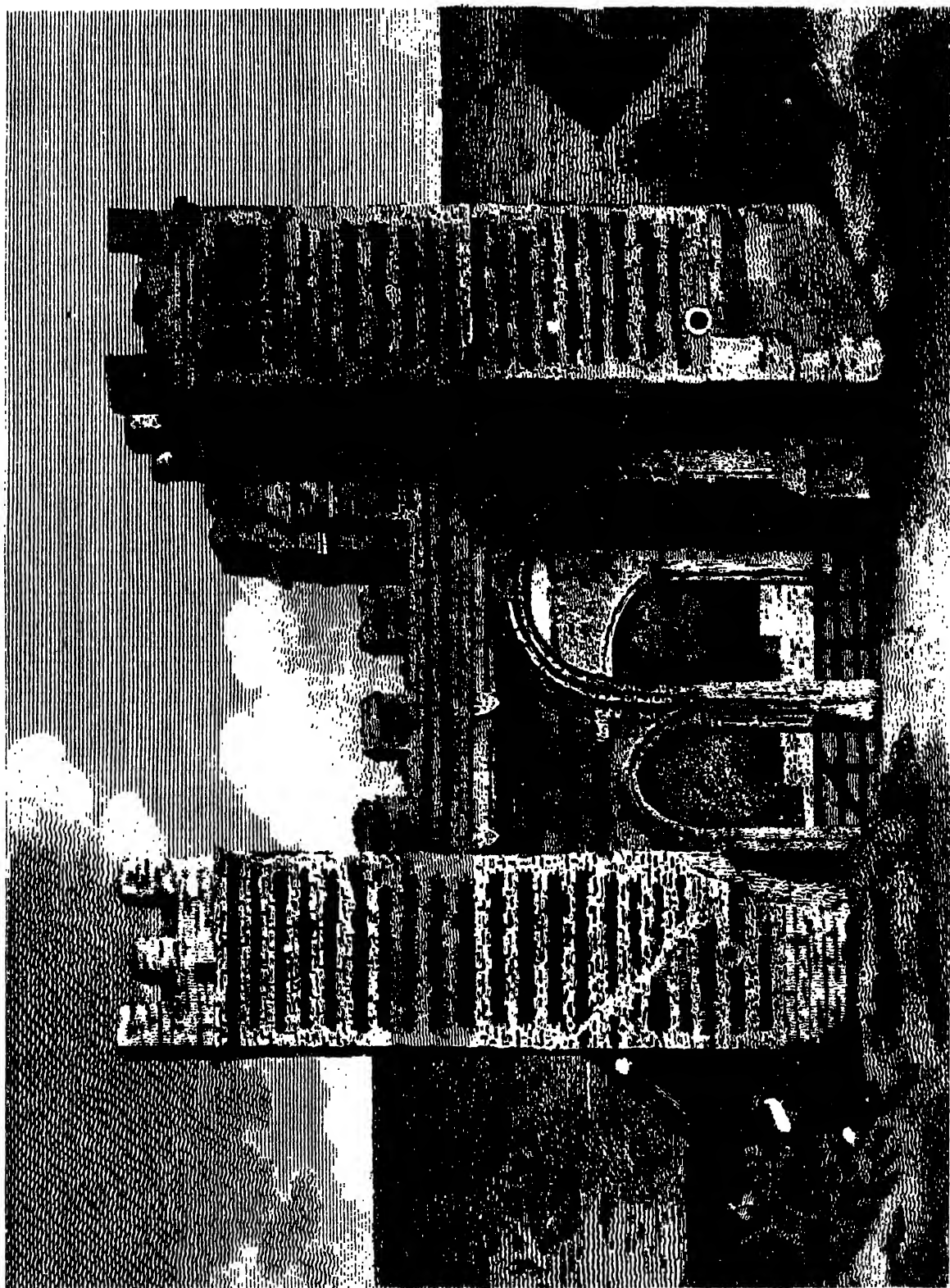
Even as late as the year 1581, we have, on the evidence of *Twine*, who died in that year, proof of its being navigable, not only by boats, but large and loaden vessels: this he gives on the testimony of eight credible men, then living, and who assured him of the fact. I cannot trace the time in which this passage was obstructed and choaked up; but *Twine's* account of its having been open a little before his days, proves that the period of its ruin has been far antedated by the several writers who have treated on the subject.

PRODUCTS OF
• THANET.

The *Isle of Thanet*, to this day, preserves the character given it by *Solinus*, of its great fertility. The produce is wheat, barley, beans, pease, red and white clover, faint-foin, tares, turnips, radishes for seed, trefoil, and kidney-beans, and variety of seeds for the use of the gardeners about *London*: all this was owing to the industry of the *Dutch* and *Flemings*, who fled in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, in the Duke of *Alva's* persecution. They originally fixed themselves in the neighbourhood of *Sandwich*, wisely dividing themselves among places adapted to their several occupations. There the gardeners found a fertile foil and a navigable river. They were the first who introduced the *canary grass* (*Phalaris Canariensis*), *Schreber Gram.* 83, tab. x. *Gerard*, 86, into this country; and it now is cultivated with great profit in the *Isle of Thanet*.—

CANARY SEED.

After



After a *summerland*, i. e. a fallow, the produce is expected to be about five quarters of seed per acre; this sells, one year with another, at fifty shillings a quarter: it has been sold more than once at 10*l.* yet is only used for the food of bi. 's, but then the offal is excellent food for horses. This grass is a native of the *Canary* Isles, where it grows wild among the corn, and is there called *alpisfe*. It is also naturalized in the southern provinces of *Spain*, and cultivated, as with us, for the sake of the seed.

The island (now improperly so called) is about nine miles long. It contains (including *Stonar*) above twenty thousand acres of arable and pasture land: the surface is slightly undulated, and, except about the villages, destitute of trees. The north coast, from *Cliffs-end*, quite round the *North Foreland*, to another *Cliffs-end* near *Pegwell*, is a range of chalky precipices, continually zigzag'd or indented, of a most shattery texture, and falling in vast fragments, as acted on by the waves and weather.

SIZE OF
THANET.

I crossed the island obliquely to *Margate*, about eight miles distant from *Sarre*. Within a mile from the former I turned out of the road to the left to see *Dent de Lion*, or, DENT DE LION, as it is vulgarly named, *Daun-delion*. This had been the seat of a family of the same name, owners of it at least

from the time of *Edward I.* It became extinct in the male line in the reign of *Edward IV.* when, by the marriage of the daughter and heiress of *John Dandelion*, it passed to the *Petits*. The place and estate is now divided among different proprietors. A venerable gate is still left. The entrance is beneath a *Gothic* portal. At the four corners is a very handsome square tower, made of alternate rows of flints and bricks. The arms of the original owners are over the gate; and at one corner a demi-lion, with the word *Dandelion* issuing out of its mouth.

MARGATE.

From this place I descended to the town of *Margate*, or, more properly, *Mar-gate*, as terminating in a gap or opening to the sea; *Gate* being here a general name for similar approaches to the water. The town stands upon a tide-harbour, where, at high water, the tide flows fifteen feet: the shipping are protected by a wooden *jettée*, and lie dry at the ebb, on a muddy bottom; much of which, with the sea-weed, is carried away, and, mixed with chalk, used for manure. Lofty cliffs rise on each side of this little port.

Leland says, that in his time here was “a peere for shippes, but now fore decayed.” Yet, in the reign of *Edward III.* when that gallant Prince called forth the naval force of his kingdom to cover the siege of *Calais*,
Mar-

Margate alone furnished fifteen ships, manned with a hundred and sixty mariners, being a proportion short only by one ship of that of *Dover* itself.

The Church is remarkable for little more than some brass memorials of the dead. Among others is one of the *John Daundelien* before mentioned, who died in 1445 ; and another of a *Henry Petit*, who died in 1599.

The fashionable passion for sea-bathing has occasioned a vast expense in buildings, a little detached from the old town. There is the beginning of a handsome *Place*, with a fine Assembly-room, and other conveniences for entertaining company, in the centre. Here is also the Circulating Library, or, as it is affectedly called, a Bookseller's shop, of uncommon magnificence ; and a large and most convenient Theatre. I was told that twenty thousand pounds were now in expenditure for the more effectual promotion of luxury and dissipation amidst the good citizens of our capital.— This is the nearest place of the kind ; but from hence to *Teignmouth*, an extent of full two hundred and fifty miles, is a succession of others, at very small intervals ; all of them crowded during the season.

After leaving *Margate* I passed over *Northdown*, a most

BATTLE IN 853,
BETWEEN THE
DANES AND
SAXONS.

TUMULI.

naked country. A little farther are *Hackendown* banks, two large *tumuli*, containing the remains of the slain in a fierce battle fought here in 853, between the *Danes* and the *Kentish-men* under *Ealhere*, and the *Surry-men* under *Huda*: at first the *Saxons* were victorious; numbers were slain, and the leaders on both sides fell; and as the battle was near the edge of the precipices, numbers ~~were~~ forced down, and perished in the sea. In 1743 one of the *tumuli* was opened; and a little below the surface, cut in the solid chalk, were several graves, about three feet long, into which the bodies had been thrust, bent almost double: with them were found urns made of a coarse earthen-ware, filled with ashes and charcoal; the urns fell to dust on being exposed to the air. These graves were covered with flat stones. The lesser *tumulus* was opened in 1765: the same kind of graves were found in it, but none of the urns which were observed in the greater.

From this form of interment it is evident that the *Danes* kept the field of battle, and performed the funebrial duties to their slain after their own manner; the Christians having renounced the custom of burning the dead, and of urn-burial.

In a hollow is a gate leading to the sea, once called *St. Bar-*

Bartholomew's, now *King's Gate*, in memory of the landing of *Charles II.* and his brother the Duke of *York*, June 30, 1683. KING'S GATE.

In the dreary concave of this gate, *Henry Lord Holland* built an elegant villa, as is said, in imitation of the *Villa Formiana* of *Cicero*. As his Lordship was an excellent classic, he certainly must know he could not boast of the beauties and advantages of the retirement of the *Roman* orator, but might truly say,

VILLA OF
HENRY, LORD
HOLLAND.

Mea nec Falernæ
Temperant vites, neque Formianæ
Pocula colles.

Not a tree is to be seen in all the extent of the adjacent downs, which, instead of groves, or verdant clumps, are dotted with buildings of flints, in numbers of fantastic forms, ruined castles, towers, pyramids, and other structures, memorials of ancient events.

The villa is certainly a beautiful piece of architecture.—In the front is a large *Doric* portico: the house is low, consisting of only the ground floor; the apartments numerous; but most of them, except the saloon, small. They are crowded

crowded with statues, busts, bas-relieves, vases, and various other antiquities brought from *Italy*. On an ancient altar, once devoted to *Æsculapius*, his Lordship thought fit to renew the like devotion to the God of Health, in this form:

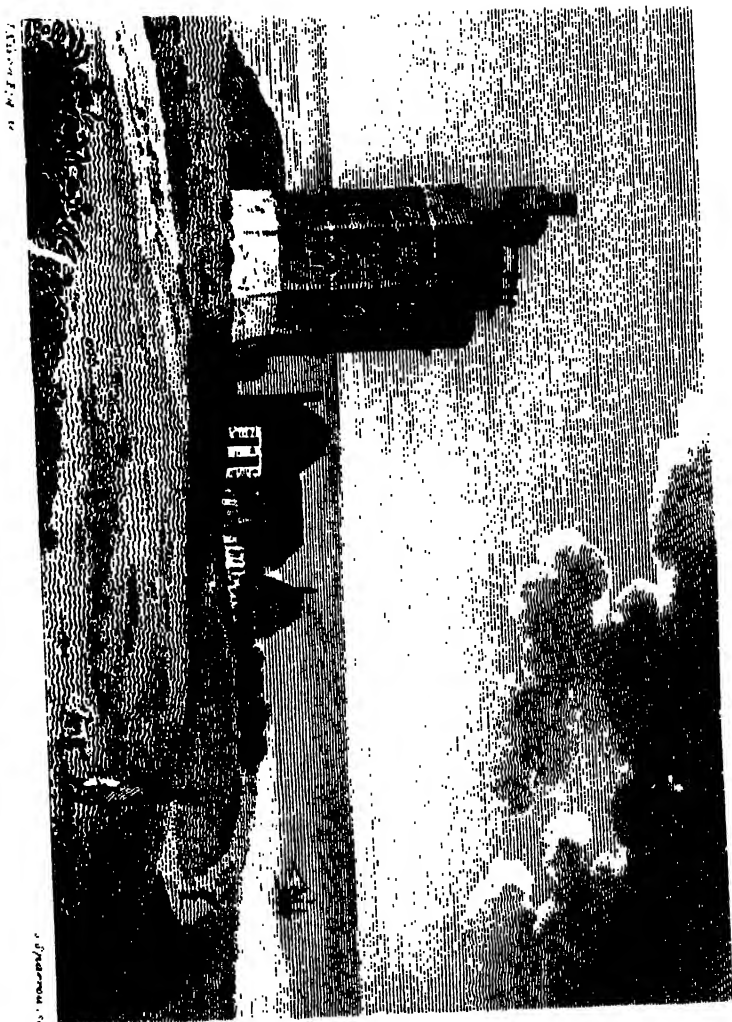
Ob salutem in *Italia*
 Anno 1767 recuperatam,
 Hanc columnam,
 Olim D. *Æsculapio* sacram,
 Nunc iterum donat dedicatque
 HOLLAND.

Among other busts is a modern one of *Thomas Wynne*, Esq. son of the late Sir *John Wynne*, Bart. of *Glynllivon* in *Caernarvonshire*, and since created Lord *Newborough*. To him was attributed the design of this beautiful villa.—Every thing about the house shews symptoms of neglect. After the death of Lord *Holland, Powel*, a creature of his, the unhappy suicide, was the ostensible owner: now the owner is scarcely known; but it is let, during the season of bathing, to any stranger who wishes to make it his residence.

It's yours, it's mine, it's *Charteris's*, or the Devil's.

LIGHT-HOUSE.

The fine octagonal Light-house, built of flints in 1683, stands on the top of the Down: every *British* ship going round



PORTLAND LIGHT HOUSE

View from the water, looking north from the lighthouse

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round the *Foreland* pays two-pence, and every foreign ship four-pence towards its support. The *North Foreland* stands at a small distance beneath the *Pharos*. It was well known to the *Roman* seamen by the name of *Cantium Promontorium*. Notwithstanding the bleak height of these precipices, corn grows to their very edge.

Off this promontory was fought, on July 25, 1666, one of those obstinate engagements which the present times can have a very faint idea of. The *English* and *Dutch*, a very few weeks after the unparalleled fight of four days, animated with rival hatred, had again fitted out the great remains of their shattered fleets. The *English* had eighty great ships; the *Dutch* eighty-eight; and each fleet attended by numbers of fire-ships, in those days engines of most serious effects. The *English* were commanded by Prince *Rupert* and the Duke of *Albermarle*, men of desperate valour, by Sir *Thomas Allen* and Sir *Jeremy Smith*. The *Dutch* by *De Ruyter*, *Evertzen*, and *Van Tromp*.—What an assemblage of heroes! After a most fierce and well-contested battle the *Dutch* gave way. It was the good fortune of Sir *Thomas Allen*, with the white squadron, to begin the fight. He slew *Evertzen*, his Vice Admiral *De Vries*, and Rear Admiral *Koendaers*. *De Ruyter* retired in an agony of despair: “What! will not one,” exclaimed

the gallant sailor, “ of the thousand of balls that fly round, put an end to my existence !” Our victory was complete : with great difficulty the *Dutch* got over their banks and shoals, out of our reach. We did not stop at this success : in less than a fortnight we attacked and took almost the whole of a rich fleet of a hundred and seventy merchant ships lying in the *Flie*. We landed at *Brandaris*, on the *Isle of Schelling*, burnt the town, which consisted of six or seven hundred houses ; carried off a fine pleasure yacht belonging to the States ; and, after injuring the enemy to the amount of at least twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling, returned triumphantly to our ports.

BROADSTREET.

The land from *Fairness*, a little beyond *Margate*, keeps winding towards the south-east till it reaches the *North Foreland*, when it runs south-west by south, as far as *Ramsgate*. The village of *Broadstairs*, or, more properly, *Bradshaw*, stands on a cliff, and has beneath a small pier for the shelter of the fishing-boats and small vessels that belong to the place. In 1656 here were only eighteen houses : in 1759 sixty paid to the poor's tax. This increase was owing to its engaging in the fisheries in the North Sea, and that of *Iceland*. In the year 1759 thirteen vessels sailed for that island, and made considerable profit by the cod, and by the oil extracted from the livers. The vessels are sloops or brigs,
from

ENGAGED IN
THE ICELAND
FISHERY.

from fifty to eighty tons. They leave the *Isle of Thanet* between the 13th and 24th of April, with four or five hands and a boy; put into *Sunderland*, or the *Firth of Forth*, for a cargo of salt; proceed to the *Orkneys*, where they take in eight or ten hands, who are paid from one guinea to five pounds each, according to their abilities in managing the fish: those that belong to the vessel have certain shares, according to their ranks. They leave the *Orkneys* in May, and continue on the fishing grounds till the beginning of September, and return home the same month. They fish on the east side of the island, in lat. 64° to 67° N. long. 12° West, from three to twenty leagues distant from the shore, near the rock called the *Whale's Back*: about five leagues distant from the east side of the isle, in lat. $64^{\circ} 25'$, long. 12° W. is the best fishing.

This commerce has declined considerably since 1759.— In the year 1786, *Broadstairs* sent six sloops, and *Ramsgate* one brig. In the same year one shallop sailed from *Yarmouth*, two sloops from *Peterhead*, and from *Aberdeen* four sloops and one brig; the last was of one hundred tons burthen.

Between the village of *Broadstreet* and the pier stood a Gothic portal, with a strong wall of flint on each side. In the

ANCIENT PORTAL AND CHAPEL.

the arch were strong gates and a portcullis, to prevent a surprise from the plundering attack of pirates or privateers; and a little above the gate was once a Chapel dedicated to the *Virgin*, so highly respected in old times that vessels, in sailing by, used to lower their top-sails in token of respect.

RAMSGATE.

About two miles to the south-west stands *Ramsgate*, seated along the sides of a narrow valley. It consists of two streets disposed in form of a cross, and opens, like *Margate*, bounded on each side by chalky cliffs. It is a much larger place, but equally resorted to for the benefit of bathing. It stands in the parish of *St. Laurence*. The church is seated on a hill about a mile from the town, adjoining to a small village.

MAGNIFICENT
MOLE.

Ramsgate itself was no more than a poor fishing place, till about the year 1688, when it rose by the success of its trade with *Russia* and the East country. But what justly gives great celebrity to this town is its stupendous *Mole*, designed to give shelter to ships in hard gales of wind from the south-east and the east-north-east, and to save them from the dreadful danger of the *Downs*. This magnificent work was begun in 1750, at the instance of the Merchants of *London*. The affair was greatly agitated in the House of Commons; but an Act was obtained, and powers granted to trustees,

trustees, for borrowing money on the security of a certain duty per ton on all ships entering the harbour. The sum of above three hundred thousand pounds has already been expended, and a work has been effected perhaps superior in point of elegance to any the present age can boast. It consists of two piers, made of white *Purbeck* stones, in breadth twenty-six feet, with a parapet wall towards the sea. One side extends eight hundred feet into the water; the other is not of so great an extent: between both is admission for ships. As this harbour is liable to be choaked by mud; of late years two inner piers have been constructed to retain the water, which is to be let out through certain flood-gates, in order to remove that inconveniency. The harbour contains a good depth of water, and the inhabitants boast of a ship of five hundred tons having once found security by running in during a violent storm: but many persons doubt whether any art can prevent the harbour from filling, or a bar being formed on the outside. It is some consolation that in case ships in distress find it impossible to enter the mouth of this harbour, they may safely run on shore on the soft chalk beneath the cliffs which bound the port on each side. A little beyond *Ramsgate* the land begins to trend for the space of about two miles due west; the chalky cliffs finish at the two-mile-stone, and the nature of the land changes to a blueish clay. It now slopes down to *Pegwell* bay, and

the whole tract from hence to *Sandwich* is wet, marshy, and low.

EBBS FLEET.
SAXONS LAND
THERE;

After descending into the flats, about two miles from *Cliffs End*, a little to the right appears *Ebbs-fleet*. This place, so celebrated in *British* history, is now distinguished only by a farm-house. Here landed the first band of *Saxons* under the conduct of *Hengist* and *Horsa*, the fatal auxiliaries of our imprudent Prince *Vortigern*, the future conquerors of our island. They landed in 449; the number of their followers was only fifteen hundred, embarked in three long ships. The name of *Ebbs Fleet* is called differently by the *Saxons*; at first, *Upwines-Fleet*, and again *Heops-wines-Fleet*; but it was fated for a still far greater event.

AS DOES ST.
AUGUSTINE,

Here, in 596, landed *St. Augustine*, with his army of Monks. Well might one of the brethren exclaim, “*Fœlix terra, sua fœcunditate, sed fœlicissima tot Deiferorum ad-venarum, imo tot civium supernorum hospitio.*”

AND ST. MIL-
DREDA.

Here, likewise, about the year 680, landed, on a rock which still bears her name, *St. Mildreda*, one of the daughters of *Merowald*, son of King *Penda*. The stone received the impression of her foot in stepping out of the vessel.

Angels ministered unto her; and when the Devil blew out her candle, they again restored its light: she remained three hours unhurt in a hot oven. I would not depreciate the last miracle; but two *Philosophers* of the present time did the same uninjured; and I doubt not, after the customary probation, St. *Joseph* and St. *Charles* will shine in the Kalendar with their *Salamandrine* sister *Mildreda*.

One of these *Philosophers* bore a heat which raised the quicksilver above 211° , and, what was very strange, *sweated* most profusely. How fugacious is fame! A young gentleman at *Liverpool*, who modestly conceals his name, outdid the *London Shadrach*, and bore the heat of 224° . The same *learned* annals relate the marvellous consequence of his being much enfeebled by the experiment, and that he also broke out into frequent perspirations!!!—See *Philosoph. Transf.* Vol. LXV. 111 to 123, and 463 to 469.

On *Wetherley-hill*, or *Battle-hill*, at a very small distance from *Ebbs-Fleet*, was fought, in 465, a bloody battle between the *Saxons* under *Hengist* and his son *Æsca*, and the *Britons*, who were defeated with great slaughter: the *Saxons* lost one of their chieftains, named *Wipped*; and from that circumstance the field of battle was called *Wyppedes fleet*.

BATTLE OF
WYPPEDES-
FLEET.

At the distance of a mile and a half from *Ebbsfleet* I crossed a bridge over *Stonor-cut*, which unites the two winding branches of the *Stonor*, which here come within a very small distance of each other. On this canal is a Salt-work, where that article is obtained by the usual method of evaporating the salt water by boiling. The tract from hence to *Sandwich* stood in the parish of *Stonor*, once most populous, till the town, which stood opposite to the former, was burnt by the *French* in 1385. In the time of *William Rufus* it was a very considerable place: they often disputed their rights with the encroaching Abbot of St. *Augustine* in *Canterbury*, and at length became members of the Cinque Port of *Sandwich*. It never arose after its destruction by the *French*. In *Leland's* time the Church of *Stonor* was in ruins. In 1569 Archbishop *Parker* found neither house nor communicants.

At this place certain antiquaries supposed the *lapis tituli* to have stood, near which *Vortimer* defeated the *Saxons* with great slaughter, and drove the remainder to their ships; but, as *Nennius* places the scene, *Super ripam maris Gallici*, at *Folkstone*, or some other eminence on the freights of *Dover*. It could not have been the flats of *Stonor*, which, besides, in those days, were covered with the sea.

On a rising ground, to the west of *Stonor*, stand the remains of the celebrated *Rutupiæ*, or *Richborough* Castle, seated on an elevated ground, insulated by an extensive marsh, which at present feeds multitudes of sheep and *Welch* cattle. This tract was once occupied by the sea, which flowed almost as high as *Canterbury*. Another branch, that before mentioned under the name of the *Wantsume*, was the estuary that insulated *Thanet*, and was, as before related, a common passage for ships, even of considerable burden, to the port of *London*. *Rutupiæ* Castle guarded one entrance of this strait, as that of *Regulbium* did the other.

Rutupiæ stood in a harbour called by the same name, *Portus Rutupas*, and *Portus Rutupiensis*, the best known to the *Romans* of any, and the first they were acquainted with ; for it is certain *Cæsar* landed within its limits. As it lay most convenient to the *Portus Itius* and *Gessoriacum*, the common ports of *France* for passing and repassing between the two kingdoms. It was constantly frequented, even to the last years of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*.—*Lupicinus*, Master of Arms, sailed here in the year 360, and seems to have gone directly through the *Wantsum* in his way to *London*. *Theodosius* landed here in 364 from *Boulogne*. “Defertur Rutupias stationem in adverso tranquillam.”

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

quillam." No British port has been so greatly celebrated. Poets, Historians and Geographers unite in its praise, or take notice of it as an important place. Among the first are *Lucan*, *Juvenal* and *Ausonius*; *Tacitus*, *Ammianus*, *Marcellinus*, and *Orosius*. Among the Historians, *Ptolemy*, *Antonius*; and several other among the Geographers and authors of Itineraries. I must quote *Juvenal** to prove the great reputation the *Rutupian* oysters held at *Rome*. They were exported to that luxurious city, notwithstanding they boasted much of their *Lucrine* oysters.

Circæis nata forent, an
Lucrinum ad Saxum, Rutupinoque edita fundo ostrea.

The Romans had long before invented the *Vivaria*, or oyster beds, and doubtlessly introduced them here as they did their other luxuries, that they might not be disappointed of so delicate a repast.

RICHBOROUGH
CASTLE.

Richborough Castle stands in the parish of *Ash*, on the east side of the village, on the edge of a lofty slope, once washed by the sea: at present the *Stour* passes beneath its base.

The

* Sat. IV. l. 140.

The form is rectangular. Most of the walls remain ; are very thick, strong, and lofty ; and the cement now so hard as to baffle the efforts of those who have lately endeavoured to destroy them. The materials are great pebbles, flint, chalk, &c. bedded in the mortar, which consists of lime, sea shells, broken tile, and small pebbles. The pieces of chalk were taken by the *Romans* from the foot of the adjacent cliffs, and have the pholades remaining entire in their cylindrical cells. The whole was faced with square stones, perhaps *Purbeck*, and, as usual, had tiers of tiles at certain distances, two tiles thick : the square scaffold holes remain.

The foundation of the wall is pit-sand, flint, chalk, twice repeated, flints lodged in mortar, and lastly, a stratum of mortar. The thickness at the base is eleven feet three inches, but at the height of a few feet, ten feet eight inches. The length of the south wall, on the outside, is 358 feet ; of the west wall, 490 feet ; of the north wall, 560 feet. The north wall, in its most perfect part, is about 25 feet high : it ran down the slope, towards the sea, and reverted for the space of about 190 feet along a natural terrace, and ceased where the terrace ceased, and the bank became inaccessible. Vast fragments of the wall are fallen down the slope. The west entrance is laid with large squared stones, stratum super stratum. Near this place,

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

in the north west corner of the Castle are found snags of stags horns sawed off ; boars tusks ; oyster shells in abundance ; and the exuvixæ of other animals : the whole area is considerably above the external ground, and consists of rubbish interspersed with thin layers of mortar. In the north wall, on the outside, is the foundation of a square tower, and there are marks of four more in different parts of the walls. Their situation is pointed out by a particular arrangement of round holes lined smoothly with mortar penetrating many feet into the substance of the wall, but nowhere pervading it.

The *porta ducumana* is beneath a tower in the north wall, through which the entrance into the Castle is in an oblique direction.

In the area of the Castle has been lately discovered a platform of solid masonry, in form of a parallelogram, the sides of which are 144 feet by 104 ; the depth five feet. It is a composition of large flint stones and coarse mortar. On its surface are remains of a superstructure in the shape of a cross, (which has been faced with the squared stones,) rising somewhat above the ground, and more than five feet above the platform.

A wharf,

A wharf, or landing place, was discovered some years ago in the plain at the foot of the slope about forty roods northward of the Castle, about four feet high, of a triangular form, one of the sides parallel with the bank, and its opposite angle projecting towards the sea; the sides were nearly equal, of about ten feet each. It was a shell of brick work, two bricks thick, filled with earth, the two projecting sides tied together with a brace of the same material. Two sorts of brick were used in this building; one was 18 inches by 12, and three inches and a half thick: the other 17 by 11, and one and a quarter thick. Mr. *Ebenezer Muffel*, of *Bethnal Green*, near *London*, purchased the whole quantity of materials, and employed them in paving a court yard, and part of his house.

The Amphitheatre lay on the north side: its form is destroyed, but the vast hollow marks the place.

Multitudes of antiquities have been discovered in and about the castle; such as urns, coins, fragments of earthen ware, marble mouldings, and brazen figures of *Mercury*, and of a *Bagpiper*. The last represents a soldier armed in his helmet playing on the bagpipe, with the pipe in his mouth, and the bag, which is very large, placed almost before him, and pressed with both arms. I

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

have in my voyage to the *Hebrides*, p. 347, given a full history of the use of this instrument at different periods.

Richborough has a most advantageous prospect, which might be one reason for fixing on this situation. It commands all the way from the *North* to the *South Foreland*, and all the harbour in which it stood, so that no fleet or vessel could escape its observation.

SANDWICH.

Sandwich rose on the ruins of *Richborough*. The *Saxons* called it *Lundewic*, because in their days the port was the usual passage to *London*. We cannot trace the time of its foundation; but it was probably early, before the *Saxons* had expelled the *Britons*, and our language entirely lost in this part of the isle. We called it *Rhyd y Tywod*, that is, the *Sandy Ford*, of which the modern name is only a translation.

The form alone might give a suspicion that it had been a *Roman* station, being almost rectangular; but as there is not the least remnant of the architecture of that people, nor any coins or antiquities ever dug up on or about the site, we may fairly conclude *Sandwich* to have been of *Saxon* origin.

Sandwich, built on a flat, elevated about fifteen feet
above

above the rest of the plain, is a town of about six thousand inhabitants: the streets numerous, narrow, and irregularly disposed. The walls towards the river, and those on the west side, were of stone, and ran parallel to it. The defence on the other parts were walls of earth, with semi-circular equidistant bastions. Over the river is a bridge of two stone arches, with a draw-bridge, for the passage of small vessels as high as . Above the bridge it is called the *Stour*; below, the *Haven*. Prior to the bridge was a ferry of very high antiquity; this, and the ferry at *Sarre* having been granted by *Eadbert*, King of *Kent*, who died in 748, to the Abbey of *St. Augustine* in *Canterbury*. This was in 1349 bestowed by *Edward III.* on the hospital of *St. Bartholomew* at *Sandwich*, which it enjoyed till the ferry was changed into a bridge in 1755, by virtue of an Act of Parliament, which secures to the hospital 62l. a year, being the last and greatest rent made of the ferry.

Within the precincts of the walls are considerable tracts of garden ground: many of the posterity of the *Flemish* refugees are still inhabitants of this town, and carry on the business introduced by their ancestors. Several of them had set up the manufacture of flannel, bays and sayes: the trade was at one time very considerable; but at present is totally lost. The staple for wool was placed here by

Edward I. removed, and again restored by *Richard II.* In the time of *Edward III.* the provisions and stores for the Royal Navy were brought here as a most convenient place to convey them to *France*, the seat of war. As an idea of its ancient opulence, in the reign of *Edward IV.* the Customs yielded annually between sixteen and seventeen thousand pounds, and even in that of *James I.* near three thousand pounds.

Sandwich is one of the cinque ports. When *Edward IV.* reigned, it had ninety-five ships belonging to it, and above fifteen hundred sailors. Their naval expeditions against a common enemy were often very formidable; but at different times their sufferings by foreign invaders brought on them great misery.

FIRST AT-
TACKED BY THE
DANES IN 851.

As soon as the barbarous *Danes* found their way to our coasts, they naturally selected for their prey the richest places. *Sandwich* (a proof of its wealth in early days) was a first object in these parts. They made an attempt on the place in 851, but were surprised and defeated by King *Atbelstan* and a *Saxon* General of the name of *Ealcher*. They lost nine ships, and the rest of their vast fleet was forced to retreat. In successive years they renewed their attacks, which were always attended with the usual barbarity

of

of that savage nation. *Unlafæ* and *Sweine*, and *Canute* are among the great *Danish* names who landed on this shore. Let me here say that the last of those Princes, with profuse superstition, gave the port of *Sandwich* and all its royalty, with a rich pall, and his golden crown, to the Priory of *Christchurch* in *Canterbury*, to expiate the barbarities of his countrymen among the professors of Christianity.

Edward the Confessor made this town his residence during part of his reign. In his days the number of houses was three hundred and seven. At this period, and long after, it was a most extensive and commodious harbour. In the same reign *Godwin* and *Harold*, after many acts of violence, passed through this port, through the *Wantsum*, and out at the *North-muth* to *London*. In 1216, *Louis*, the Dauphin of *France*, afterwards *Louis VIII.* sailed into this port with six hundred ships and eighty boats, landed, and continued at *Sandwich* till he was joined by the discontented Barons.

EDWARD THE
CONFESSOR
RESIDES HERE.

In 1457, after we had been expelled our ancient domains in *France*, we received additional mortification by a petty invasion from *Normandy*, under the conduct of *Pierre de Breze*, who collecting out of the different garrisons about four thousand men, landed at *Sandwich*, put the inhabitants

PILLAGED BY
THE FRENCH
IN 1457.

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

to the sword, and then pillaged the town, and retired with impunity.

This once important port is now reduced to the channel of the river *Stour*. This *omnium Anglorum portuum famosissimus* is now contracted to a very inconsiderable stream, and winds, scarcely seen from *Fordwich*, through a plain, once occupied by a mighty estuary, which received the navies of *Rome*, and was thought worthy of being celebrated by many of the classics. After passing the foot of *Rutupiæ*, it turns a fullen ditch due north to *Sandwich*, from thence indolently bends to the north, and at *Stonor Cut* approximates so nearly as almost to reunite, soon after points north west, and in a short space is lost in the sea.

The date of the complete destruction of this once important port, and its reduction to the present state, must be confined to the space between 1457 and 1573. In the first year of Queen *Elizabeth*, a petition was presented to her Highness for the improvement of the harbour, and soon after 1573 the sand choked up its mouth; the rest of that great tract was filled gradually. Possibly the formation of the *Godwin Sands* might give the tides new force and direction, and cause them to bring in the quantities of sand and mud, which at length formed it into solid land. Possibly
the

the vast inundations which destroyed part of the low countries in the reign of *Henry I.* or that which made such havoc in *Holland* between the years 1400 and 1421, might have their influence; for great events must have had potent causes, and these are often to be sought after in remote parts.

The *Haven*, following its curvatures, has a course of about four miles and a quarter before it reaches the sea; but in a straight line, only a mile and three quarters. At its mouth, in common spring tides, is about fourteen or fifteen feet of water; but sometimes, in a strong north-west wind, at spring tides the depth is twenty: at high tides the water rises at the bridge eight feet, and brings up vessels of two hundred and fifty tons; the total depth at such times is about fourteen feet. The discharge was formerly very different, the channel taking rather a southern direction, and opening into the sea a little to the north of *Sandwich* Castle.

On the 11th of this month I experienced the friendship and hospitality of Mr. *William Boys*, surgeon, as I did before on April 26, 1777. I need not enlarge on this gentleman's worth, his extensive knowledge, and in particular that of the antiquities of his own neighbourhood. Under his guidance I walked over the site of the ancient *Rutupium*,

and received from him an account of whatsoever was remarkable in the town or neighbourhood. Let the reader satiate himself with the full and excellent history which Mr. *Boys* has presented to the public, and content themselves with the slight notices to which my plan confines me.

In Mr. *Boys's* parlour I observed some small pictures of a ship in distress : he related to me the subject, and furnished me with the following melancholy episode :—In 1727 his father was second mate in the *Saxborough* galley, a fine ship of thirty-two guns, fitted out by the *South Sea Company*, under the *Affiento* contract, and commanded by Captain *Kellaway*. Her crew, including two passengers, consisted of thirty-nine. On June 25, in their way from *Jamaica* to *England*, the ship took fire by the careless application of a candle to a puncheon of rum. The head was heard to burst off with the explosion of a cannon, and the flames seized her without hopes of remedy : the yawl was hoisted out, and twenty-two men and boys crowded into it ; the long boat remained on board on fire. In this situation, without cloaths, provision, or compass, at the distance of a hundred and twenty leagues from the nearest land, they experienced all the miseries of cold, hunger, and thirst. It was proposed to fling into the sea the two boys who had occasioned the misfortune : this was over-ruled. It was

then proposed to cast lots, and give all an equal chance of being saved, by lightening the boat, which lay deep in the water: this was opposed, and soon became unnecessary, by the death of five of the people raving mad. Hunger grew now irresistible. Mr. *Scrimfour*, the surgeon, proposed the eating the bodies of the dead, and drinking their blood: he made the first essay, and turned aside his head and wept, They could only relish the hearts, of which they ate three. They cut the throats of their dead companions as soon as life was departed, and found themselves refreshed and invigorated by this unnatural beverage. By the 12th day the number was reduced to twelve; a raging sea added to their miseries: a dead duck, in a putrid state, came within their reach, and was eaten as the greatest delicacy. On July 7th despair seized them, and they lay down to die. By accident Mr. *Boys* raised himself and saw land: on communicating the news to the survivors they were instantly re-animated, and took to their oars. They perceived some shallows in with the land, and found themselves on the coasts of *Newfoundland*. They were taken on shore and treated with the utmost humanity by Captain *Le Cras*, of *Guernsey*, Admiral of the harbour. Mr. *Boys*, with true piety, kept the day of his deliverance ever after as a fast.—The rest of his life was blessed with prosperity. He had begun his career in his Majesty's service: accident flung him

into that in which he experienced so great a calamity. He returned again into the Royal Navy, rose to the post of Captain, and hoisted the broad pendant as Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the *Thames*, *Medway*, and *Nore*. At length he finished his honourable days Lieutenant Governor of *Greenwich* Hospital, in March 4th, 1774, aged 74. It is remarkable that two of his fellow sufferers lived to a very great age. Mr. *Scrimfour*, the surgeon, attained that of eighty; and *George Mould*, a seaman, being brought into *Greenwich* Hospital by the Lieutenant Governor, died there at the age of about eighty-two.

Sandwich, large as it is, contains very little worth the attention of the curious. It is singular that in a town of such extent there should have been only one monastic institution: a Priory of *Carmelites*, or *White Friars*, founded according to some in 1272, by *Henry Cowfeld*, a German; but Mr. *Boys* has discovered that it was not till the reign of *Edward I.* when, in 1291, it was established at the sole expence of *William Lord Clinton*, Lord of *Folkstone* and *Goulstone*. On the dissolution it was granted to *Thomas Ardern*, of *Feverham*.

ST. THOMAS'S
HOSPITAL.

The town was fortunate in more useful institutions. The hospital of *St. Thomas* was founded in 1392 by *Thomas*

Ellis, a drafter in this town, for twelve poor persons. This hospital is still kept up, and comfortably supports eight brothers and three sisters, and has a revenue of 162l. 11s. The founder is recorded to have been so opulent as to have lent forty pounds to his spendthrift monarch, *Richard II.*

Another hospital is that of *St. John*. The oldest grant of it that appears was made in 1287. It consists of a large and much decayed building: in the earliest accounts it appears that the revenue maintained fifteen brethren; but at present they support only a master and six brothers, the sex not being attended to so that the number be filled. They had been also in old times a kind of mendicants, waiting the return of sailors from sea; and of fishermen begging alms or fish; and during harvest went with a cart among the farmers to obtain their contributions in corn. A very curious wooden dish is still preserved, in which they used to collect alms; in the bottom is a silver plate, with the figure of a sister with a purse in one hand and staff in the other, and round is inscribed, *Pro anima Cristinæ Pikefysch*, who was admitted sister in 1417, or the 5th of *Henry V.* ST. JOHN'S.

Behind this hospital was a range of rooms called the *Har-* THE HARBINGE.
binger, derived from the Saxon *Hereberg*, or a house of entertainment. These were a sort of Christian *Caravanseras*,
and

and destined for the comfortable lodging and support of travellers ; and a brother and sister were in old times appointed by the Mayor and Jurats to attend on the guests.

HOSPITAL OF
ST. BARTHOLO-
MEW.

The third hospital is that of St. *Bartholemew*, which stands without the walls. It is a foundation of great antiquity, but of much uncertainty as to its date. Tradition attributes it to 1190, and to one *Thomas Cawthorne* and *Maud* his wife ; but this is supposed to be erroneous. All that is certain is, that a *Bertine de Bouchard* had made a grant to the hospital, witnessed by Mr. *Henry de Sandwich*, who was living in 1230. This possibly is the house alluded to by *Leland*, who speaks of “ an hospital without the town, first ordered for maryners desced and hurt.”—As this hospital was built on a great highway, here likewise were apartments (like the preceding) for the reception of pilgrims and travellers, in a manner still customary in many religious houses on the Continent. Sixteen brothers and sisters are here maintained ; the revenues are 357l. 11s. 6d. a year, among which is to be reckoned 62l. the annuity from the bridge.

GRAMMAR
SCHOOL.

The Grammar School was a Protestant foundation. The design originated from the Mayor and Jurat and principal inhabitants, but it was warmly taken up by *Roger Man-*
wood,

wood, then a Barrister, who engaged to endow it, which he did in the most ample manner. He was a native of *Sandwich*, distinguished by his knowledge of the Law, and at length became Chief Baron of the Exchequer. His principal residence was at *Hackington*, where he died in December 1592, aged 67. A very superb monument was erected to his memory in *Hackington Church*. His figure, half length, in the robes of office, appears above; within a niche below them, a skeleton at full length, lying on a mat.

In this town are three churches: that of *St. Clement's* is the largest; built in form of a cross, with a square tower in the center. The support within consists of four large arches, in the same style with the capitals of the pillars, carved in what is called the *Saxon*. This is evidently the most ancient part, and was built of *Caen* stone; the rest is composed of the stone from the neighbouring *Pegwell*, mixed with that of *Caen*, taken from the original building. In old times the vicar was maintained by the tithe of fish brought into this port.

ST. CLEMENT'S
CHURCH.

St. Clement's and *St. Mary's* are the two other churches. Much *Caen* stone appears in the building of the first, which shews the vast demand made in our island from those foreign quarries in early times. From a passage in *Leland* there is a suspicion

ST. CLEMENT'S
AND ST. MARY'S.

suspicion of St. *Mary's* Church having been conventual.—
 “Sum suppose,” says he, “that St. *Marye's* was sum
 tyme a Nunnery.”

CIVIL GOVERN-
MENT.

I will take leave of *Sandwich* with a mention of its civil government. By the present charter it is governed by a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Jurats, and twenty-four Common Council-men. The first return of this, and all the cinque ports, was in 1368, or the 42d of *Edward III.* It sends two members, who are elected by the freemen, to the amount of between seven and eight hundred. All the freemen resident, or not resident, who do not receive alms, are qualified to vote for members.

FISHERIES.
KEDDLE NETS.

Off this coast is a small fishery, chiefly carried on along the shore. One species is by the *Kedde* nets: a deep kind, fastened to high poles fixed in the beach almost at high-water mark, in a circular or waving form, in which are taken chiefly the mullet. *Br. Zool.* iii. No. 158, and the garfish, No. 154, and sometimes ray, and other flat fish, in their retreat from the shores, where they wander in search of food. These nets stand from the latter end of March to the end of June.

RAIT NETS.

The *Ray* or *Rait* nets are placed on the sand to stop the
 fish

fish in their return to the sea on the ebb of the tide. They are shallow, stretched from stake to stake in a circular or angular form. In these are caught rays and other flat fish, and accidentally salmon and dorees. These nets are erected the beginning of May, and stand till December.

Mackrel are caught at sea. The boats are prepared in April, and the fishery continues ten or eleven weeks. Servants in husbandry along the coast hire themselves for a year, with an exception to the *Shotfare* season, or time of catching mackrel, when they engage in the fishery at their own risk; a certain share of the profit, if any, being allotted to the boats, the nets, and the crew respectively. MACKREL.

Sprats are caught in general at a small distance from land, and sometimes very close in. They are taken in hanging nets, floating in the water; but not so large as the mackrel nets, and the meshes much smaller. The season begins early in December, and lasts a month. SPRATS.

Whitings are caught with hand lines from the shores, and from boats. They are largest and fullest of roe in December, and continue so for about a month. WHITINGS.

MINUTE
SHELLS

I must refer to Mr. *Walker's* account of the *Minute Shells* discovered in the sand of the shore near *Sandwich* by Mr. *Boys*, for the history of these diminutive species, which must baffle the most *lyncean* eyes, unless aided by the microscope.

BIRDS.

Multitudes of sea birds frequent, during winter, the shores and marshy grounds near *Sandwich*, *Romney*, and *Lid*. Most of them are common to our other coasts. I shall only mention those which retire during summer, for the sake of breeding, to *Dungeness* and the undrained parts of *Romney* marshes.

Curlew, <i>Br. Zool.</i> ii. No. 176.	Sea Pie	No. 213.	
Whimbrel	No. 177.	Avofette	No. 228.
Godwit	No. 179.	Blackhead Gull	No. 252.
Red Shank	No. 184.	Minute	
Lapwing	No. 190.	Greater Tern	No.
Dunlin	No. 205.	Sandwich, <i>Latham</i> , vi.	356.
Purre	No. 206.		

PICMY CURLEW. The *Pygmy Curlew* is a very rare bird, not bigger than a lark. I first received it from Dr. *Gronovius*, shot on the coast of *Holland*. I engraved it in my *Genera of Birds*,

p. 64, tab. xi. Since that time, Mr. *Boys* assures me it has been shot near *Sandwich*, and is now preserved in the Museum of my friend Mr. *Latham*.

The *Sandwich Tern* (*Latham* vi. p. 356, Suppl. 266,) was discovered by that gentleman. It is three inches longer than my *Greater Tern*. Bill and upper part of the head, black; rest of the head, neck, and whole under side, white; back, and coverts of the wings, hoary; legs, claws, and upper part of the feet, black: appears in summer about the shores of *Sandwich* in vast flocks; associates with the *Greater Tern*, but is distinguished even by its note, which is shorter. It arrives about the 17th of April, and departs about the 5th of September.

SANDWICH
TERN.

I will here mention a very rare bird found in this country, the *Cream-coloured Plover*, (*Latham*, v. 217, Suppl. 254, tab. cxvi.) which was shot near *St. Alban's*, in *East Kent*. I observed the same species in *France*.

The shore, from the mouth of *Sandwich Haven* to the first ascent to *St. Margaret's Cliff*, a tract of about six miles, is very flat and low. Parallel to *Sandwich* it is guarded by a range of lofty dunes, or sand-hills, which extend as far as *Sandown Castle*, about two miles in length. That for-

treſs was one of the many built by *Henry VIII.* to protect his coaſts from the inſults of the *French*. This, the caſtle at *Deal*, and a third at *Walmer*, are in the ſame ſtyle. A combination of round towers, with a round and ſometimes a ſquare one in the middle. Theſe were of a moſt inconvenient form, incapable of being completely flanked or defended by any adjacent work.

Here commences another ſpecies of natural protection to the coaſts ; a vaſt bank of pebbles flung up by the ſea, and, what is very remarkable, all rolled up from the ſouth.

I will not quit the neighbourhood of *Sandwich* without reverſing a journey I took in 1777 from *Canterbury* to this place, and keeping on the banks of the *Portus Rutupenſis*, trace its courſe to the capital of *Kent*, which my friend Mr. *Boys* contends to have been the *Urbs Rutupiae*, and the emporium of that ancient haven. For my part I ſee no reaſon for removing it from *Richborough*, eſpecially as *Camden* has given us, as proof of its exiſtence, the traces of the ſtreets obſerved on the hill near the Caſtle, by a thinneſs of the corn ſown on the ſite, which appears in regular lines ; beſides that the country people call the interſections of the ſtreets *St. Auguſtine's Croſſes* : coins and other antiquities diſcovered on the ſpot furniſh ſtill ſtronger arguments.

The course of the port is east and west, and may be marked by the rising lands on both sides; and the intervening flats once occupied by the sea, are distinguished by the names of *levels*, such as *Ash Level*, and many others taken from the parishes or townships they belong to, till you arrive at *Fordwich Level*, where the port ended.

Two miles from *Sandwich* stands the village and parish church of *Ash*. On the eastern side, adjacent to the church, had been a great cemetery or burying-ground of the *Romans*, in a sandy eminence, on the top of which the bodies were in great numbers deposited a few feet below the surface: they were in wooden coffins, placed east and west. In these graves with the bones were found various instruments of war, and family utensils; swords, heads of spears and pikes, umbos of shields, scales, weights, copper pans, a pail hooped with brass, a stone axe in the same coffin, with some *Roman* coins, bugles, and various fibulæ and things of ornament, some richly enamelled; some with coloured glass, and one was a pendent with an amethyst.

ASH.

About two miles farther I reached the village of *Wingham*, where I made a short stay to examine the church and its monuments. Archbishop *Kilwardby*, who died in 1278, designed to found here a College, which, in 1286, was actually

WINGHAM.

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

tually done for a Provost and six secular Canons, by Archbishop *Peckham*. Here was also a manor-house belonging to the *See*, in which *Baldwyn*, and many of the prelates, used occasionally to reside; and *Edward I.* and *H.* have honoured it with their presence. *Edward VI.* bestowed the site of the College on Sir *Thomas Palmer*, who with his descendants for some generations made this place their residence, but now it is deserted for *Dormey Court* near *Windsor*. One of them was created a Baronet in 1621. Sir *Thomas* had been a creature of the Protector *Somerſet's*, and partaker of many of his sacrileges: at length he betrayed him to his enemy, *Dudley*, Duke of *Northumberland*; and after bringing his friend and patron to the block, deservedly underwent the same fate with *Northumberland*, and *Gates*, another instrument of that ambitious man. *Palmer* died with an intrepidity worthy of a better life.

In the chancel is the tomb of one of his posterity, Sir *Roger Palmer*, Knight, and his wife, both recumbent.—He is in armour: she lies on a cloak, that flows elegantly over part of her body.

Here are also several monuments of the *Oxendens* of *Dene*, in this parish, a family of considerable antiquity in this county, and honoured with the dignity of Baronet.

I soon

I soon after passed by the *Mote*, the seat of Earl *Cowper*.

A very little farther is the village of *Fordwich*. During FORDWICH.
the *Saxon* period it was a place of considerable importance: the sea, at that time, flowed thus high, and ships in great numbers resorted to their moorings at the quay, on which the goods were landed, and the exports shipped. In 747 King *Eadbert* gave to the Church and Abbess of *Reculver*, the tax of one ship in the port and town of *Fordwich*.—During the *Saxon* period here was a Collector of the Customs. These were given, by *Edward* the Confessor, to the Abbey of St. *Augustine*, which continued till its dissolution. In the time of the *Saxons* this was the bottom of the old *Portus Rutupensis*, which was probably filled by degrees till the remaining part near *Sandwich* was finally lost in the years I have mentioned. At present the *Stour*, which passes by the town, is navigable to *Fordwich* only for barges and lighters.

Fordwich has long been noted for its delicious *Trouts*, ITS TROUTS.
which come up from the sea from the month of May to that of September. They weigh from four to ten or twelve pounds; but in these times seldom more than thirty are taken in the year. The right of fishing is in the Corporation, for this place is an ancient Borough, and a Corpora-

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

tion by prescription. The members were at first called *Barons*, and the place is subordinate to the cinque-port of *Sandwich*. The Mayor and Jurats held their sessions of gaol delivery, and till of late there was a gallows near the quay as a mark of their power.

HACKINGTON. A little farther is *Hackington*, famous for being the place where Archbishop *Baldwyn* designed to found a College for forty secular Priests, and that the King and each of his suffragan Bishops should have a prebend, every one of which was to be worth forty marks a year; but the Monks of *Christ Church* in *Canterbury* were so jealous of such a potent institution, that they obtained a decree from the *Pope* against any further proceeding; and the Chapel which *Baldwyn* had built, was, by his Holiness's command, in 1161, levelled to the ground.

CANTERBURY. *Canterbury*, the capital of *Kent*, is about half a mile distant from this village. The *Latin* name, *Durovernum*, is derived from the *British*, and expresses its situation at the time the *Fomans* were possessed of our island: at that period it stood at the end of the *Portus Rutupensis*. On the mouth of the *Stour* all similar situations have, in the *Welsh* tongue, the adjunct of *Aber* to the name of the river. This probably at that time wanted one; so no other appellation

was

was given than *Dwr Aber*, the mouth or discharge of the water. *B* and *V*, in the *British*, are frequently used one for the other ; so that we may more safely admit my interpretation of *Durovernum*, than that of *Camden*, who translates it into *Dwr Whern*, the rapid stream.

Whether the *Britons* ever seated themselves on this spot is very uncertain ; yet, from the name, I should conclude they did : add also the frequency of the *Glain Naidr*, or *Druidical* beads, and the brazen celts dug up within the precincts.

But it was without dispute a *Roman* city, and one of the first consideration in our island. The form of it inclines to oval ; the circuit is one mile five furlongs thirty-two perches and thirteen feet. On the north part the *Stour* is divided into two branches ; one passes through the city ; the other runs near the walls on the western side. The entrance of the *Romans* from the *Dover* side, was under the *Riding-gate*, along the *Wattling-street* road, which passed through *Canterbury*, and was continued through *London*, quite to *Deva* *Caer Lleion*, or *Chester*. In *Riding-gate*, *Worth-gate* (now blocked up), and *Queenin-gate*, was found the *Roman* architecture ; and many parts of the walls have traces of *Roman* bricks, proofs of the original builders ; but

these marks are become very rare, by reason of the frequent repairs, and other changes.

From *Canterbury* to *Portus Lamannæ*, *Studsal* Castle is another military road, known by the name of *Stoney-street*; according to the *Itinerary*, sixteen miles distant.

The third antient road is to *Rutupiæ*, or *Richborough*, and is the length of ten miles.

In all parts of the city are frequently found numbers of *Roman* antiquities, such as mosaic and other pavements, earthen ware, and coins innumerable.

THE DUNGE-
HILL.

The *Dungel-hill*, within the south part of the walls, was of *Roman* origin; an exploratory mount, with a specula on the summit, and a deep foss round the bottom, very necessary in this flat country to observe what was passing round the city. It had its *ballium*, or yard, of a square form, and surrounded by a great rampart. This was erected prior to the building of the walls; for beyond them appears a continuation of the work, an area and dike which once united with the other, before they were severed by the wall. The form of this work proves it to have been a *Roman Castrum*, flung up on their first taking possession of the place.

The

The *Roman* gate, called *Worth-gate*, stood a little to the north-west of *Dungel-bill*; and still farther to the north appears another *Roman* antiquity, a large arch of *Roman* tile in the west end of *St. Mildred's* Church. On one side it is very visible; the other is much concealed by the earth.— This is supposed to have been originally a *Sacellum* of the Christians of the *Roman* garrison, and that afterwards it was continued for the uses of the same religion, and dedicated to a Christian Saint.

On the place where the Cathedral now stands, was another *Roman Christian* Church, which was granted to *St. Augustine* in 597, by King *Ethelbert*; as was that of *St. Martin*, which stands without the walls, about a quarter of a mile to the east. It is built with great simplicity, of *Roman* brick mixed with flint and stone, and is supposed to be the oldest church in the kingdom which remains in use. Here is preserved a very curious stone *Font*, with intersecting circles and *Saxon* arches cut on the surface.

I did not trace many *Saxon* remains, but do not doubt such may be found. Such as I suspect to have been the work of those people, I shall mention in the course of my progress through the city.

The old *Roman* temple was converted into a cathedral by *Saint Augustine*, who was the first Archbishop. Archbishop *Cuthbert*, translated to the See in 741, was the first who seemed to have made any considerable buildings on the spot. The frequent ravages of the *Danes* almost brought total destruction on every work of religion. When *Lanfranc*, in 1070, attained the archiepiscopal dignity, he found the church so ruinous that he was obliged to rebuild it from the ground. As he followed the *Norman* architecture, I will not be positive that the round arches I saw in some of the transepts might not have been part of his building, and not *Saxon*. The same doubts remain concerning the fine *crypts* beneath.

Almost the whole is now in the *Gothic* style, and of great beauty and elegance. A fine tower graces the centre. The inside has numbers of objects highly to be admired; such as the roof above the north window, and the skreen; the east window, and surrounding foliage.

There is something uncommonly grand in the elevation of the choir and other places above the body of the cathedral; the first ascent is by a flight of seventeen steps, divided by a broad landing-place. The choir itself is wretchedly fitted up with modern wainscot; and behind the altar is a vast oak skreen,

skreen, some of *Gibbon's* carving saves this part from reprobation.

Behind the skreen is a flight of steps which leads to the Chapel of the Holy Trinity. This is a most curious and elegant piece of work—a beautiful perystle; the arches supported by double rounded columns, with *Acanthine* capitals. Above is a fine gallery with *Gothic* arches, and the whole in form of an insulated theatre covered with a noble vaulted roof. At the west end is a curious tessellated pavement, composed of rich marbles, *Verd antique Porphyry*, &c. and on each side several circles with figures rude and emblematic, as *Egyptian* hieroglyphics.

Between the pillars are frequent tombs. I shall only take notice of the Royal—of that of King *Henry IV.* and Queen *Joan*, of *Navarre*, his second wife, who both are recumbent; the figures formed of alabaster, parcel gilt: he died in 1414. She erected the tomb, and in 1437 followed her Lord.

Here also reposes the hero, *Edward* the Black Prince, the undegenerated son of *Edward III.* His figure is in brass, recumbent, and with uplifted hands: he is habited, as the warrior should, in complete armour. It was by his own order

order he was interred here. Probably both these Princes fixed on this place out of respect to the turbulent Saint, whom the madness of the times had honoured with an opinion of a most unmerited nature.

Between the Choir and this Chapel is placed the Patriarchal Chair, in which Archbishops were enthroned in great state : it is plain, and clumsy, made of *Petworth* marble.

Beyond this Chapel is one of a circular form, called *Bec-ket's Crown* : in it are five lofty narrow windows, and between some of them are very rude paintings. Beneath, in a circular vault, was his place of interment, or rather the spot where the Monks hastily buried his body for fear it should be exposed to the fowls of the air, as the assassins threatened. This vault must have been built long after, and his remains translated into the shrine, where they remained till *Cromwell*, by order of the all-powerful *Henry*, directed his bones to be taken out, and consumed to ashes. It was not likely that he would pay any respect to so virulent an opposer of royal authority.

His shrine stood within the Chapel of the Holy Trinity. The following description, taken from *Stow*, will shew its immense wealth :

“ *Saint*

“ *Saint Austine’s Abbey at Canterbury* was suppressed,
“ and the shrine and goods taken to the King’s Treasury ;
“ as, also the shrine of *Thomas Becket*, in the Priory of
“ *Christ’s Church*, was likewise taken to the K—— use. This
“ shrine was builded about a man’s height, all of stone,
“ then upward of timber plaine, within the which was a
“ chest of yron, conteyning the bones of *Thomas Becket*,
“ scull and all, with the wounde of his death, and the
“ peece cut out of his scull layde in the same wound.—
“ These bones (by commandement of the L. *Cromwell*)
“ were then and there brent ; the timber work of this shrine
“ on the outside was couered with plates of gold, damasked
“ with gold wier, which ground of gold was againe co-
“ uered with jewels of golde, as rings, ten or twelve,
“ cramped with gold wyer into the sayd ground of golde,
“ many of those rings having stones in them ; brooches,
“ images, angels, pretious stones and great pearls, &c.
“ The spoile of which shrine, in golden and pretious stones,
“ filled two great chests, such as fixe or seauen strong men
“ could doe no more than conuey one of them at once out
“ of the church.”

This was the object of pilgrimage without end. A hundred thousand Devotees have made it a visit in one year : men of every rank, even to the crowned head. Among others,

Louis

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

Louis VII. of *France* came in 1179, in the guise of a common pilgrim. *Louis*, on this occasion, presented a rich cup of gold, and the famous precious stone, called the *Regal* of *France*, which *Henry VIII.* set and wore as a thumb-ring. He granted the Monks a hundred tons of wine to be paid at *Paris* annually. He kept watch a whole night at the tomb, and in the morning demanded to be admitted of the fraternity; and was indulged in his request, attended by the penitent *Henry II.*

St. Thomas seems quite to have preceded, if not superseded our *Saviour* : for in one year the offering to *Christ's* altar was ol. os. od.; to that of his Holy Mother, 4l. 1s. 8d.; to that of the great *Becket*, 954l. 6s. 3d. It was also by the merit of his blood, not our *Saviour's*, that we were taught to expect salvation :

Tu, per *Thomæ* sanguinem,
quem pro te impendit,
Fac nos, *Christe*, scandere
quò *Thomas* ascendit.

Chaucer makes one of these religious follies the subject of a most entertaining poem. The pilgrims assembled at the Inn in *Southwark*, and put up at the *Chequer*, in *High-street*,

street, which still remains. It is a wooden building, with a great gallery round the court, and is now the habitation of many poor families : not but there was in the days of pilgrimages good provision made in this Monastery for the poor itinerants, a *Domus Hospitum*, where they had lodging and diet at the expence of the house. It was a hundred and fifty feet long, and forty broad ; and had a noble hall for the reception of poor pilgrims and strangers. Mr. *Grose* has given us a view of the beautiful entrance, through a round arched door, with carved mouldings, and of the singular columns on the side of the stair-case.

The pilgrims, in their way, used to stop at the hospital at *Harbledon*, which had been founded by Bishop *Lanfranc*, for leprous persons. This house is about a mile and an half from the city, on the *London* road. It had the happiness to be in possession of *St. Thomas Becket's slipper*. This, *Erasmus* says, was the upper leather of an old shoe, decked with crystals set in copper, which the pilgrims kissed with great devotion, as a preparation for the more solemn approach to the tomb.

The history of this violent man is so well known that I need not repeat it. I will only say, that he was, after his
x murder,

murder, thrown by the assassins over the stairs that lead to the choir; and to this day the guide shews you the spot where his *indelible* blood remains.

The chapel of *St. John the Baptist*, in the under cross, escaped me. By its representation in *Dart's History* of this Cathedral*, it is represented richly painted with scriptural and legendary subjects. The entrance is through a door arched in a *Norman* manner, and richly sculptured.

What is called the *French Church*, from its being used by the refugees who fled from the *Netherlands* in the time of *Edward VI.* is another crypt: the capitals of the pillars are carved in the most grotesque and ridiculous figures, so nearly resembling those in *Grymbald's* crypt under *St. Peter's Church, Oxford*, that there can be no doubt but that they were the work of the same artist, and of the same period, about the year 900, when *Grymbald* was invited into *England* by *Alfred the Great*.

The Chapter-room is ninety-two feet by thirty-seven, and fifty four feet high. The pillars of the Stalls on the side are of *Petworth* marble. In this place *Henry II* underwent the severity of his humiliating penance.

“ The

“ The King thought it necessary to visit the shrine of
“ this new created Saint; and as soon as he came within
“ sight of the tower of *Canterbury* cathedral, at the dis-
“ tance of three miles, descended from his horse and walked
“ thither bare-foot, over a road that was full of rough and
“ sharp stones, which so wounded his feet that in many
“ places they were stained with his blood. When he got
“ to the tomb, which was then in the crypt of the church,
“ he threw himself prostrate before it, and remained for some
“ time in fervent prayer, during which, by his orders, the
“ Bishop of *London*, in his name, declared to the people
“ that he had neither commanded nor advised, nor by any
“ artifice contrived the death of *Becket*, for the truth of
“ which he appealed in the most solemn manner to the tes-
“ timony of God; but as the murderers of that Prelate had
“ taken occasion, from his words, too inconsiderately
“ spoken, to commit this offence, he voluntarily thus sub-
“ mitted himself to the discipline of the Church. After
“ this he was scourged, at his own request and command,
“ by all the monks of the Convent assembled for that pur-
“ pose, from every one of whom, and from several bishops
“ and abbots there present, he received three or four
“ stripes. This sharp penance being done, he returned to
“ his prayers before the tomb, which he continued all that

“ day and all the next night, not even suffering a carpet
 “ to be spread beneath him, but kneeling on the hard pave-
 “ ment. Early in the morning he went round all the al-
 “ tars of the church, and paid his devotions to the bodies
 “ of the Saints there interred ; which having performed, he
 “ came back to *Becket's* tomb, where he staid till the hour
 “ when mass was said in the church, at which he assisted.

“ During all this time he had taken no kind of food,
 “ and, except when he gave his naked body to be whipt,
 “ was clad in sackcloth. Before his departure (that he
 “ might fully complete the expiation of his sin according
 “ to the notions of the Church of Rome), he assigned a
 “ revenue of forty pounds a year to keep lights always
 “ burning, in honour of *Becket*, about his tomb. The
 “ next evening he reached *London*, where he found it neces-
 “ sary to be blooded and rest some days.”

DEANRY.

The *Deanry* is an ancient building, and has in it a long series of portraits of the Deans. As to the Archbishop's palace, it lies in ruins ; so that when his Grace visits his cathedral, he is under the necessity of getting entertainment wherever he can.

The

The *Cloisters* are entire, and form a large square on the west side of the body of the cathedral ; through them is the entrance to the chapter-house. CLOISTERS.

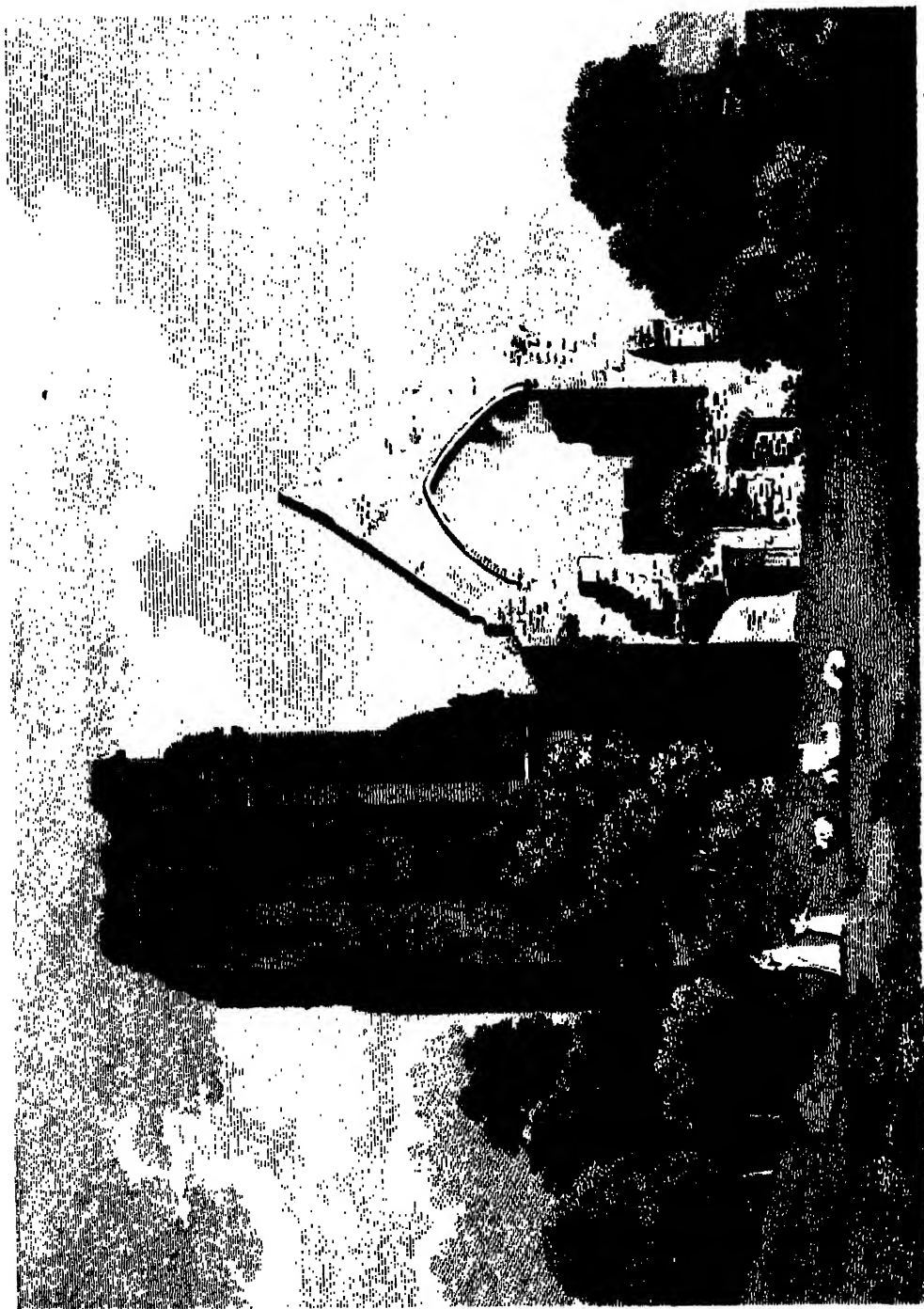
Near the *Library*, which is a modern building on the site of the Prior's lodgings, is a very curious *Baptistery*, of a circular form, but strengthened without by buttresses. BAPTISTERY. Within, it is seventeen feet in diameter. The top is a dome, or vaulted roof, supported by a cluster of pillars with strong diverging ribs. The door is in form of a round arch, with a moulding carved in the zig-zag way, and probably built in the *Norman* times. This had been a baptistery ; the name implies the use : they are frequent enough in the south of *Europe* ; but this is the only one I met with in our island. There is a fine one at *Dijon* : their original use was for the baptizing *Catechumens*, or such who were recently admitted to the Christian religion. The superstructure is evidently of much later date, being octagon, and the windows on each side of the latter *Gothic*.

The tower called *Bell Harry* is a strong and very handsome square building, at the south-west corner of the body of the church. At each angle is a neat pinnacle, and the whole is richly ornamented. Its use was to contain the bells belonging to this church. This magnificent tower was

begun by Prior *Selling*, who died in 1494; and finished by *Thomas Goldstone*, second Prior of that name, who died in 1517; but he was assisted in the work by the great and-munificent Archbishop *Morton*.

The entrance into the precincts of the cathedral was under *Christ Church* gate; a magnificent structure, with an elegant angular tower on each side, and richly ornamented with shields of arms and *Gothic* sculpture. It was built in 1516, during the time that *Goldstone* the second was Prior.

As soon as King *Ethelbert* had presented the ancient church to *St. Augustine*, that apostle of *England*, as he is called, founded here a monastery, and dedicated it to our Saviour, *Christ*. The Archbishops made it their cathedral, and placed it under the care of a Dean and Secular Canons. *Ealfric*, in 1003, turned them out and replaced them with Monks. The Seculars repossessed themselves, and continued till *Lanfranc*, in 1080, rebuilt the cathedral and adjacent buildings, ruined by the *Danes*, and stocked them with a hundred and fifty *Benedictines*, and placed over them a Prior. The Archbishop in some degree being considered as Abbot, it was often called the Church or Priory of the *Holy Trinity*, or of *Christ Church*. Besides the immense offerings at *Becket's* shrine, it had the revenue of the clear sum of 2387l.



St Augustine's

Tombstone of

ST AUGUSTINE'S MONASTERY & ETHELBERT'S TOWER, CANTERBURY

2387l. 13s. 3d. a year: at the dissolution *Henry* placed here a Dean and twelve Canons. The last Prior was *Thomas Goldwell*, who, with sixty-eight of his monks, subscribed to the King's supremacy.

I will not tire my friends with an account of the lesser religious houses; but shall conclude with another religious society that owed its origin to the same great Missionary as the former, and which rose into a great degree of wealth, and to a pitch of power superior even to the former. On the conversion of *Ethelbert* by *St. Augustine*, that Monarch presented him with a piece of ground, and assisted him to build the monastery which afterwards rose into such celebrity. It was at first dedicated to *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; but *St. Dunstan* dedicated anew, and united to those Apostles the papal missionary *St. Augustine*. I call him papal, because he certainly was not the apostle of the *Britons*, but the emissary of the *Pope*; not to preach Christianity, but to inculcate the doctrine unheard of before in *England*, of his supreme authority over the Church of *Christ*. He was haughty and oppressive, and treated those who refused to bow the knee to his new idol with the utmost insolence. I need go no farther than his treatment of seven *British* Bishops and the Monks of *Bangor*, who declined, with all humility, the supreme authority he proposed.

Notwith-

Notwithstanding *St. Augustine* took so much pains to establish the *Pope's* supremacy, he did not forget his own; for, by his proper authority, he confirmed King *Ethelbert's* donation, and exempted his own Abbey from all archiepiscopal jurisdiction. He enriched it with divers reliques brought from *Rome*; among others a remnant of *Christ's* seamless coat, and of the miraculous rod of *Aaron*. He filled the house with *Benedictines*, and directed it to be the place of interment for the Kings of *Kent* and himself, and all succeeding Archbishops; for he himself took care first to assume that dignity. In forming his cemetery he adhered to the old custom of placing it without the walls, for which he fixed on that situation in the gift of the converted monarch. *Ethelbert* was interred here, and had the following brief but curious epitaph:

Rex Ethelbertus hic clauditur in Polyandro
Fana pians certè *Christo* meat absque Meandro.

His Queen *Berta*, daughter of King *Chilperic*, of *France*, a lady converted to Christianity in her own country, (for she was grand-child to *Clovis*, first Christian King of *France*,) lies here interred. Besides these, *Edbuld* and *Ercembert*, and a long train of *Saxon* Kings, were deposited here, in conformity to the design of the great *Augustine*.

The precincts were of vast extent, and the buildings are said to have been very magnificent; but, excepting a very superb gateway, all appears a vast mass of ruins. There are some remains of *Ethelbert's* tower, in which was hung a bell: there are some parts of the offices, but in a most dilapidated state.

The small chapel of St. *Pancras* is within the precinct, entirely built of *Roman* tile, and probably an original *facellum*.

THE CHAPEL
OF PANCRAS.

The Abbot, among the *mitred*, was second in rank, yet in respect to dignity, privileges and insolence, preceded all the others of his brethren. He had right of mintage and coinage, and assumed such state that on his election, when he was to receive the benediction of the Archbishop, he would not go to receive it from him, but obliged the Archbishop to wait on him to perform the ceremony. The revenues of this house amounted to 1413l. 4s. 11d. and its power and privileges extended far, and were always contested with true ecclesiastical obstinacy.

Before I proceed to the dissolution of this great house, I give (in order that the reader may have an idea of its wealth and hospitality) an account of the installation feast of one

of its Abbots, *Ralph Born*, on the 7th of March 1309, as a circumstance extremely well worthy of record :

	£.	s.	d.
" Wheat, 53 horse-loads, quarters or seams -	19	00	00
" Malt, 58 horse-loads, quarters or seams - -	17	10	00
" Wine, 11 tons - - - -	24	00	00
" Oats, for the guests as well within the gates as in the			
" town, 20 loads - - - -	04	00	00
" For Spicery or Grocery - - - -	28	00	00
" Wax, 300 pounds - - - -	08	00	00
" Almonds, 500 pounds - - - -	00	72	00
" Carcasses of Oxen, 30 - - - -	27	00	00
" Hogs, 100 - - - -	16	00	00
" Sheep, 200 - - - -	30	00	00
" Geese, 1000 - - - -	16	00	00
" Capons and Hens - - - -	06	05	00
" Pullets and Chickens, 463 - - - -	00	74	00
" Pigs, 200 - - - -		100	00
" Swans, 34 - - - -	07	00	00
" Rabbits, 600 - - - -	15	00	00
" Collars of Brawn, 17 - - - -	00	65	00
" Partridges, Mallards, Bitterns, Larks - -	18	00	00
" Earthen-ware pots, 1000 - - - -	00	15	00
" Salt, nine horse-loads - - - -	00	10	00
" Drinking cups, 1400			
" Dishes and plates, 3300			
" Brooms, (the Latin has it <i>De Scopis</i> and <i>Gachis</i> —what			
" the latter is I find not.) - - - -	08	04	00
			" Fish,

" Fish, Cheefe, Milk, Garlick	-	-	-	£. 00	50	00
" Eggs, 9600	-	-	-	04	00	00
" Saffron and Pepper	-	-	-	00	34	00
" Coals, Casks, and placing of Furnaces	-	-	-	00	48	00
" 300 ells of Cloth	-	-	-	04	00	00
" For making tables, treffels and dressers	-	-	-	00	34	00
" Item given to the Cooks and their scullions	-	-	-	06	00	00
" And to the Minstrels	-	-	-	00	70	00

The sum total £. 287 05 00

" Together with presents : and there were as well men of consideration
 " as others sitting at table in several places, at first 6000 and upwards,
 " answering to 300 dishes."

When the *summa dies et ineluctabile tempus* of monastic life arrived in our island, it is said that the Monks of this haughty Convent shut their gates against the mandates of the tyrant : and that he was obliged to send two of his *ultima ratios* (two cannons) against them. This story may not be ill-founded ; for I observed in *Stevens I.* 335, that no more than thirty-one Monks, including the Abbot, *John Essex*, subscribed to the resignation, and probably the whole number was one hundred ; so that two-thirds dissented, and might occasion the fulminating messengers. These thirty-one monks only were pensioned ; the rest, it is very likely, were deemed unworthy by reason of their non-compliance.

Henry seized on the house as a palace for himself.— When his daughter *Mary* came to the throne, she made a grant of it to Cardinal *Pole* for life. In 1573 Queen *Elizabeth* made this her residence in one of her progresses, and staid here a considerable time. On her birth-day she was nobly entertained by Archbishop *Grindal*, where was an ample room, as appears by the precinct given in the Rev. Mr. *Gosling*'s Plan of the City. It is with pleasure I mention the helps I have received in my account of this City from the *Walk round Canterbury*, published by the good old man in his 81st year. I cannot but admire his ease of mind that could be collected enough for such a labour at so very advanced a period.

I omitted, among the military antiquities, an account of the Castle. The *Keep* at present only remains; but the parts of the other buildings may be traced: the whole space included an area of four acres and one rood. Opposite to it is the *North-gate*. I by no means contend from that circumstance, that this had been a *Roman* fortress, which I do not doubt was the *Dungel-hill*, and its appurtenances, possibly in after times occupied by the *Saxons*, and slightly altered to their mode of fortification. This building has all the marks of being *Norman*, and having for its architect the famous *Gundulphus*, or at least a close imitator of his manner.



CANTERBURY CASTLE

View from the castle looking towards the town

manner. Mr. *King* has favoured us with engravings of several of the parts of *Canterbury* Castle, in the *Archæologia*, IV. and VI. and we may safely rest on his opinion. I cannot learn that this city ever stood a siege. It is a circumstance that must have risen from accident. The extent of the town might have required a garrison of great force to defend it in all parts; but the Castle might have held out for a great length of time, had it been necessary to shew its power of defence.

I will now return by the same road to *Sandown* Castle, and in passing by *Sandwich* take notice of a small stream which falls into the haven below the town called the *Gestling*. It was remarkable for having been the means of execution of female criminals, who had judgment performed on them by drowning in this water. It appears by a presentment in the reign of *Edward III.* before the Judges itinerant at *Canterbury*, that the Prior of *Christ-church* had arbitrarily turned the course of the *Gestling*, so that the said criminals could not be drowned; and likewise that in another case they had diverted so much of the water that there was not enough to carry the dead bodies into the *Sea*, so that they remained a nuisance to the neighbourhood.

From *Sandown Castle* I continued my journey to *Deal*,
about

DEAL.

LANDING PLACE
OF CÆSAR.

about half a mile distant; a very long town, extending a great way parallel to and very near the beach. It consists chiefly of three narrow streets, with some buildings on the west side, which is the most ancient part of the town. It is entirely supported by the shipping which lie in the *Downs*. Almost every shop appears filled with punch-bowls, drinking-glasses, cloaths, and every thing that can supply a sailor's wants. *Camden* derives its name from the *British Döl*, a flat low fertile tract: *Lambarde* from the *Saxon Thylle*, a word of the same import. That this tract must have been memorable to the *Britons* is evident, from its having been either the place where *Julius Cæsar* effected his landing, or so near to it as to render it impossible to want a name in a part of *Britain* so very populous as this was known to have been even in those early days. I rather incline to think the spot was somewhere within the *Portus Antypie*. Prudence would have directed him to land in a sheltered place, in preference to an open shore. As to the stress which is laid on the *molle littus*, the oozy coast, nothing can be concluded from that description at this period; such a change may seventeen centuries have effected. He was judicious in his choice of debarkation; on *apertum planum et molle littus*, an open and level country, soft or free from rocks, which might impede the landing, especially of his cavalry.

Here

Here it is probable he formed his naval camp, within which he hauled his fleet to give it the necessary repairs. Dykes are still to be seen behind the town of *Deal*, at the place called *Romes-work*. Neither of these are arguments; the dykes might or might not have been *sea walls*, made of later date, to curb the invasions of the waves; but what gives some colour to their having been *Romes-work* is, that we to this day see two artificial mounts, one to the west and the other to the east of *Deal*, on which forts were erected to protect his navy during his absence on an expedition into the inland parts of the country. *Subductis navibus, castrisque egregiè munitis, easdem copias, quas antè, præsidio navibus reliquit: ipse eodem, unde redierat, profiscitur.*

The prosperity of *Deal* may be dated from the increase of the *Raffish* commerce, and the consequential increase of the multitudes of ships which make the *Downs* their rendezvous in their outward or inward voyages. They are the only roads in which vessels can ride, from hence as far as *St. Helen's*. The *Downs*, (for the north extent of them is distinguished by the name of the *Small Downs*,) or road, lies between the land and the famous *Godwine Sands*.—Much is fabled concerning those fatal shoals; that they had been once a solid and populous tract, the property of Earl *Godwine*, sometimes styled Earl of *Kent*, a man of great abilities

GODWINE'S
SANDS.

abilities and courage, but infamous for cruelty and treachery. He died in the year 1053. The Monks give him a horrid end, and say that dining at the table of *Edward* the Confessor, and being charged with a murder, he with horrid imprecations took a bit of bread and wished it might be his bane if he was guilty : no sooner had he put it into his mouth but he died in the most dreadful manner. It seems this bread had been *curst*, i. e. accursed according to form by a certain Bishop ; so the purgation proved fatal to the Earl. This was not all : the sea swallowed up his *Kentish* estates, and left them in the shape we find them to this day. *Swift* jocularly tells us, that to the present time the houses and steeples are visible beneath the waves.

Thus oft by Mariners are shewn
 (Unless the men of *Kent* are liars,) . . .
 Earl *Godwine*'s castles overflown,
 And palace-roofs, and steeple-spires.

ACCOUNTED
 FOR.

Perhaps a natural solution may be as credible : we may ascribe it to the vast inundation which A. D. 1100 overflowed part of *Holland*, so that the water being carried from this part of the sea rendered it so shallow that places which might have been safely passed over before now became full of dangerous shoals. Such was the case here :

the *Godwine* sands were two sub-marine hills, in ancient times unnoticed by reason of the depth. After this drainage their heads at the ebb tides appeared above water, and became most dangerous to mariners : yet they have their utility—ships anchor or moor beneath their shelter, and the little they receive from the *North* and *South Forelands*, and find protection from the winds, unless in very extraordinary tempests; such was the fatal one of November 1703. It began five hundred leagues from the *English* coast, and hurried the homeward-bound ships, which happened to be in the *Atlantic*, with amazing impetuosity up the channel, and as it were swept the ocean and filled every port : no ship that did not go direct before the wind could live. It passed over *England, France, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Russia* and part of *Tartary*, and spent itself amidst the islands of ice in the *Frozen Sea*. I refer to a most ample relation of its dire effects by sea and land, given in the *City Remembrancer*, Vol. II. from p. 43 to 187 : its height was in the night of November the 26th, but it lasted with incredible fury fourteen days. That dreadful night was uncommonly dark, and made more hideous in many places by the quick coruscations of lightning and the singular glare of meteors and imaginary symptoms of earthquakes, while the rolling of the thunder and the howling of the winds formed the terrific *diapason*. It is said that in various parts not fewer than

GREAT STORM
OF 1703.

eight thousand persons perished. Rear-Admiral *Beaumont*, in the *Mary*, a fourth rate, together with the *Northumberland*, *Stirling Castle*, and *Restoration*, three third rates; and one fifth, were beaten to pieces against the sands, and near twelve hundred gallant sailors lost to their country in the midst of a most important war.

The *Godwine Sands* consist of two parts, divided in the middle by four narrow channels, about two fathoms deep; the middle called the *Swash*, navigable by boats, and that only in fine weather. The Sands extend ten miles along the coast north and south, verging towards the east, and from three and a half to six miles distant from the main land. They have over them at all times so little water as not to be any where passable, unless by very small vessels; but at the ebb are in many parts dry. This frequently occasions a lingering death to the unhappy people who are wrecked on them at low water: they often pass with horrible prospect the intermediate space between their getting on the Sands and the return of the tide. It sometimes happens that in case they are seen from land they are relieved if there is a possibility for a boat to be put off; for, to do justice to the people of *Deal*, they are always ready to hazard their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures: as to the effects

effects scattered on the Sand, they have at all times been deemed fair prizes.

The *Downs* is the space between the *Godwines* and the shore, where at all times vast fleets are seen at anchor, in water from four to twelve fathoms deep; but in many parts are over-falls and sands, such as the *Brake*, the *Quern* and others, dry either wholly or partially at low water. To the east of the northern *Godwine* is a bank of chalk, possibly a fragment of the disjoined continents. THE DOWNS.

The *Gullstream* runs, but with no great violence, between the *Godwine Sands* and the *Brake*.

Various vessels of very different constructions are in use in the port of *Deal*: they are worth enumerating.

The large *Deal* cutter with a single mast is *Clinker* built. DEAL VESSELS
AND BOATS.
The following are the dimensions of one of the largest size:

Forty-four feet four inches long.	}	Forty-six Tons.
Sixteen feet nine inches broad.		
Seven feet four inches deep.		

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

A *Deal Hooker* is a vessel, short and heavy sailing, for carrying goods to and from London :

Thirty-seven feet eight inches long.	} Thirty Tons.
Fourteen feet seven inches broad.	
Six feet seven inches deep.	

A six-oared *Deal* cutter is about 26 feet long, with a lug fore-fail and sprit-mizen, and occasionally a lug main-fail, clinker built.

Large *Deal* boats, called *Constitution* boats, have three masts, two with lug-fails and a sprit-mizen :

Thirty-four feet six inches long.	} About fifteen tons.
Ten feet broad.	
Three feet ten inches deep.	

These sail very fast, particularly from the wind ; their use is to assist ships in distress, and attend vessels passing through or lying in the *Downs*.

Large flat boats ; heavy sailing boats, with masts and fails like the last, used for carrying anchors, cable, &c. to ships in the *Downs* :

Twenty-eight feet one inch long.
Ten feet broad.
Four feet six inches deep.

Small flat boats, used for the *Mackrel* fishing, carrying provisions, &c. :

Twenty-three feet long.

Seven feet six inches broad.

Three feet deep.

Gallies are fitted with one lug-sail on a short mast in the middle of the boat, but are more used for rowing. They move with amazing swiftness, but are calculated for fine weather only :

Twenty-three feet long.

Five feet three inches and four feet ten inches broad.

Three feet two inches deep.

Before the late regulation of the boats by Parliament, gallies were built at *Deal* of a surprising length ; one now lying before that town was 36 feet long, four feet six inches broad, and only two feet two inches deep. This had been seized from the smugglers. Some have been built 45 feet in length.

Short *Trots* and Long *Trots* are varieties of the galley, having two lug-sails, and being somewhat broader and deeper ; but all of them are clinker built.

BATTLE IN 1639
BETWEEN THE
DUTCH AND
SPANIARDS.

The most important actions which happened in the *Downs* were the following. In August 1639, the *Dutch* and *Spaniards* were at that time at war: the latter had sailed with a fleet of sixty-seven sail, and twelve thousand land-forces on board for the relief of *Flanders*: off the *Land's End* they fell in with the *Dutch* fleet, of much inferior force, commanded by *Martin*, son of *Herbert Van Trump*, who attacked them; but finding himself too weak, retired towards *Dunkirk*, when, receiving a strong reinforcement, he renewed the fight and forced them into the *Downs*. The *Spanish* Admiral, *Don Antonio de Ocquendo*, applied to our King for protection; *Charles* interfered weakly, and sent the Earl of *Arundel* to *Ocquendo* to desire him to hasten his retreat: his Majesty was sensible of the disaffection of his own subjects, and had much reason to doubt the loyalty of the *Lord High Admiral* and of Rear Admiral *Pennington* then commanding a strong fleet in the *Downs*. The *Spaniards* contrived by stratagem to convey in the night four thousand men to *Dunkirk*. The fleets lay at anchor by each other three weeks: at the end of that time a sentinel in one of the *Spanish*, shot a sailor of one of the *Dutch* ships: by this time the fleet of the latter was increased to the number of a hundred ships. *Van Trump* sent the corps to the *English* Admiral to convince him of the breach of neutrality on the side of the *Spaniards*, and to inform him

of



Tombrow del

DEAL CASTLE

The castle of Deal, Kent.

of his resolution to attack them the next day. He bore

changed her for *Catherine Howard*.

In

of his resolution to attack them the next day. He bore down on the aggressors, forced them from their cables, drove twenty-three on shore, of which three were burnt, two sunk, and two beaten to pieces on the coast: of those which were saved the *English* took possession, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the *Dutch*. *Ocquendo* sailed away with thirty sail. *Van Trump* pursued, took and destroyed the greatest part, and the few which escaped with their Admiral found safety in the harbour of *Dunkirk*. Two medals were struck in Holland on this important victory. The *Dutch* sent a solemn embassy to our Monarch to excuse the affair: they seemed to have been in the right; but had it been otherwise, *Charles* was not in a situation to have resented the insult. As to the *Spaniards*, they remembered it long after, for it was revenged on the son by their neglect of him on his application to their Court in 1651, after the successes of the great Usurper.

A little beyond the town of *Deal* is the Castle. Here *Anne of Cleves*, in November 1540, made her inauspicious landing, and was received in great state by Sir *Thomas Cheney*, Warden of the *Cinque Ports*. In a few days after she was presented to her dread Sovereign, who quickly pronounced her a *Flanders Mare*, and in a very short time changed her for *Catherine Howard*.

ANNE OF
CLEVES LANDS
AT DEAL
CASTLE.

In

In the neighbourhood of *Deal*, besides other curious plants I have before mentioned, is found the *Hippophae Rhamnoides*, or *Sea Buckthorn*, *Gerard* 1334, *Clus. Hist.* 110. *Fl. Lapp.* 372. *Fl. Dan.* 265. This is a species undiscovered in this kingdom in the time of *Gerard*; but it has been since found on the sandy coasts of *Kent*, on those of *Lincolnshire* near *Lindsey*, and again near *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*.

WALMERE
CASTLE.

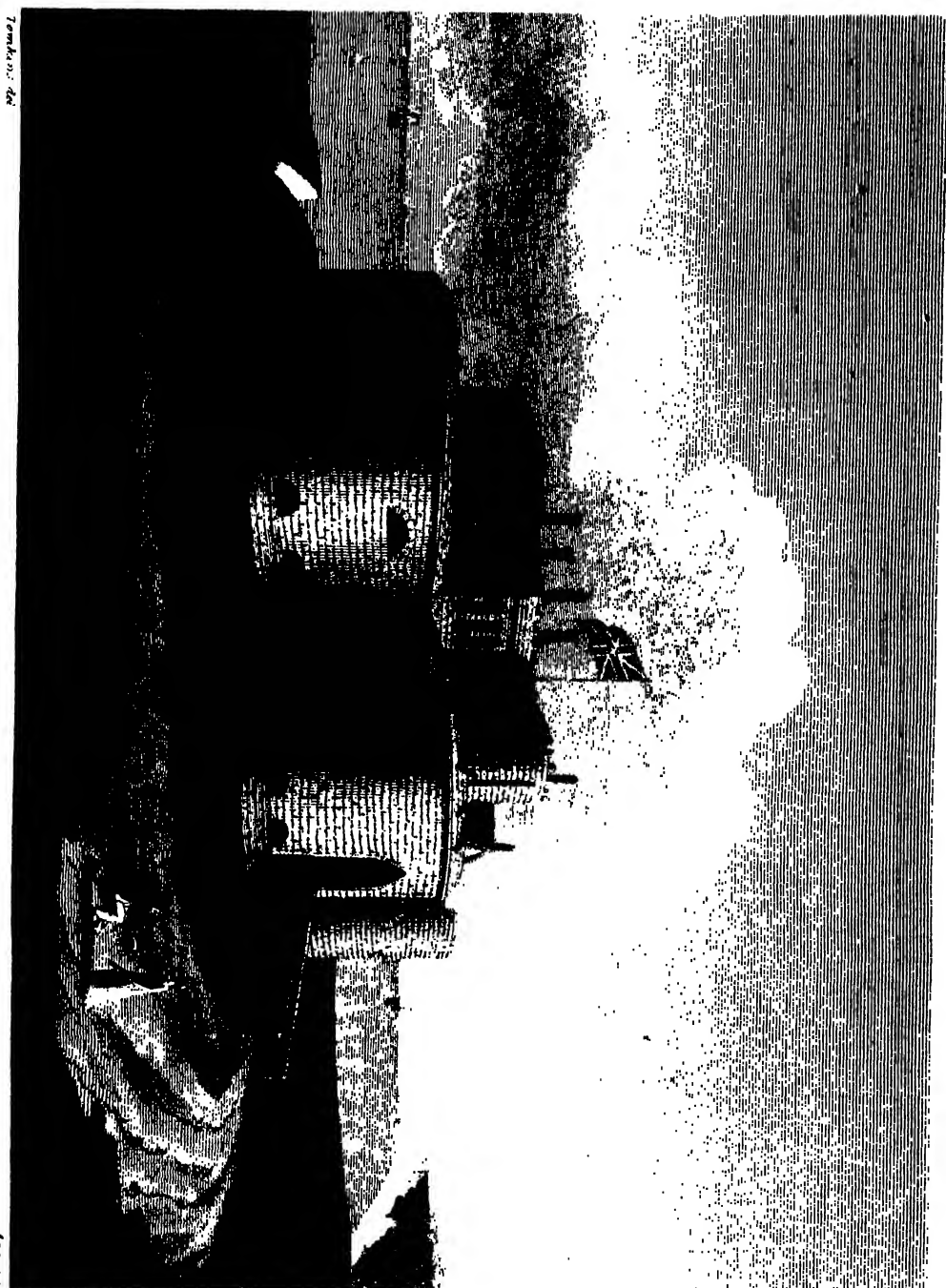
About a mile farther stands *Walmere Castle*, the third of *Henry's* upon this range; and to the west of it is the village of the same name. There, not far from the Church, are still some remains of the mansion of the ancient family of the *Criols* or *Kirials*. *Sir John Kiriell*, who is said to have had a considerable command at the battle of *Agincourt*, and his son *Sir Thomas*, Knight of the Garter, who was barbarously put to death by *Margaret* of *Anjou* after the first battle of *St. Alban's*, were of this place; but they had flourished in *Kent* as early as the reign of *Henry III.*

Immediately beyond *Walmere Castle* the land begins to ascend rapidly, and again opposes to the sea a range of chalky cliffs. On the summit is the Church of *St. Margaret at Cliffe*, a foundation of very great antiquity: the windows and the door beneath the ruined tower steeple are of the

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

In the neighbourhood of *Deal*, besides other curious

of great antiquity : the
and the door beneath the ruined tower steeple are of the
I *Saxon*



WALLING CASTLE

THE WALLING CASTLE, A.D. 1791.

Temple, 1791.

Engraved by

Saxon, or perhaps *Norman* architecture, with round arches, and the capitals of the pilasters and the mouldings most curiously carved. The accounts of this Church certainly fall very short of the time of its erection, for the first mention of it is in the time of *Edward I.* when his Queen *Elinor* bestowed the advowson on *Christchurch, Canterbury*; beneath, is a bay seemingly excavated out of the cliffs. This is exactly opposite to *Calais*.

St. Margaret's Church is the leading mark for seamen into the inner channel of the *Dorons*, as by night are the two *Phari* a little to the west, signals to avoid the dangers of the more southern *Godwine* sand.

The cliffs rise to a vast height, and are quite precipitous. During summer multitudes of *Razor-bills*, *Br. Zool.* No. 230; *Guillemots*, 234; *Grey Gulls*, 246, and other *Gulls* resort here to breed; also *Jackdaws* and a few *Cornish Choughs*. The *Guillemots* are the birds which the Comte de *Buffon* mistook for *Grebes*, and says that the fishermen of *Picardy* come over to take; it is possible that they visit these cliffs, and take the birds, for the same reason as our fishermen do, to use as baits for lobsters and other fish. *Grebes* never frequent rocks, but in the breeding season resort to the fresh water lakes, where they build their floating nests with flags and other aquatic plants.

Near the Cliffs are several small barrows, beneath which in square graves cut in the chalk, have been interred the single corpses of grown-up persons, or of children ; the soundness of the teeth is remarkable. No trinkets have been found in these places of interment, and nothing except the iron head of a small arrow. Graves of this kind are frequent in many parts of *East Kent*, on the chalky downs, where the soil is too bad for cultivation.

From hence to *Dover Castle* is high land and open arable country ; the distance about three miles. The *Oedipnemus*, the *Norfolk Bustard*, is not uncommon here, and lays its eggs on the fallow grounds. I refer the reader for its history to No. 100, Vol. I, of my *British Zoology*.

In my journey of this year, in passing over these downs in the morning, the surface was covered with a thin vapour a few inches in height and equally diffused. It seems to arise from the sulphurous *Pyritæ*, so abundantly lodged in the chalky strata : there had been, for one or two preceding days, a great fall of rain, which had heated these bodies ; and notwithstanding it might not have set them on fire, yet was sufficient to excite this visible exhalation.

DOVER CASTLE. *Dover Castle* is seen on a sudden, and shews, in all its vast extent



BOYER & ASHLEY

7-10-1911

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extent of defence, a most striking and magnificent sight : the whole prospect is amazingly grand : the populous town of *Dover* beneath, forming a crescent terminated by vast chalky precipices at each end, and in part overhung by others threatening perhaps a not very distant destruction—and a deep vale, watered by a small stream, and bounded by lofty downs, finish the view on this side ; when, on the other, the celebrated streight, the town of *Calais*, and the *French* shore, with correspondent cliffs stretching far to the south, afford a most beautiful and uncommon *coup d'œil*. The important history of both the scenes crowd into one's mind, and interest the imagination in the strongest manner.

Here I revolve on very distant times, to not less space than two thousand and forty-five years ago, when *Cæsar* failed on his first expedition into *Britain*, with an intention of landing in this place. At that period, instead of an open sea, was an harbour penetrating far into the land, narrow, and so bounded by mountains that the *Britons* had it in their power to annoy his forces from the heights which impended over the shore. *Cicero*, who probably had his accounts from *Cæsar*, mentions the difficult access to our island ; and with strong expression very descriptive of our natural defence, “ *Constat enim aditus insulæ esse munitos mirificis molibus.*” The orator had a very indifferent opinion of the

A A 2

expedition,

expedition, supposing that the only benefit which would result from it would be a slave trade ; and with much pleafantry he tells *Atticus*, that he muft not expect, among the flaves, men of letters and able muficians.

Cæfar, aftonifhed at the fight of a mountainous coaft covered with armed men, thought proper to make his attempt in another quarter. We fee his fuccefs on the flat *Rutupian* fhore. Notwithftanding he is filent on the fubject, yet it is highly probable that the *Britons* had a fortified port on the adjacent hills ; fuch he mentions the congenerous *Gauls* to have had on their coafts : this I notice to fhew my fufpicions that the *Romans* were not the firft who occupied the fite of *Dover Castle*. How often do we find them feated within the *Vallum* of a *British* camp ! Such a one feems to me to have been the origin of the vaft fofs we ftill fee in the remoteft part of the precinct of *Dover Castle*, at the end nearly impending over the fea. The *Romans* altered it to their mode of fortification, and within its limits we found the indisputable remains of their buildings. Deep foffes furround them in a form inclining to oval, but poffibly may have been altered by the fucceeding *Saxons*.

The ancient *Pharos* ftill remains tolerably entire. Externally, the lower part is of much greater circumference than

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

The ancient *Pharos* still remains tolerably entire. Externally, the lower part is of much greater circumference than
I the

From the front

THE GREAT CATHOLIC ROMAN WATER TOWER OVER CASTLE

St. Lawrence St.



Adjacent to the *Pharos* are the ruins of the Church :

—mōt

the upper, and slopes off with a roof midway to the sides of the original tower. This I imagine to have been an addition of later date, but, like the original, externally of an octagonal form. The *Pharos* is, within, square, excessively strong, and entirely composed of *Roman* masonry; the windows are small, placed in tiers one above the other; they are arched with *Roman* tiles, as is the entrance into the building. Much tile appears in various parts, and on the ground is one of an enormous size. The walls are ten feet thick, and founded on a bed of clay strongly rammed down. This probably was built very soon after the *Romans* got possession of the place. They were too prudent to leave a port of this importance without erecting this guide to their numerous fleets.

It was cascd in later times probably when Sir *Thomas Erpingham* was Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, for his arms are still to be seen on a stone on the north side. Sir *Thomas* was Knight of the Garter, had the direction of the works in this castle in the time of *Henry IV.* but more distinguished by his gallant conduct in the battle of *Agincourt*, when he led the archers to the charge which decided the glorious event.

Adjacent to the *Pharos* are the ruins of the Church :

most . .

most of the square tower, and many other parts, are of the original *Roman* masonry : other parts have been altered or added to. I see within the *Pharos* a Gothic arch, which had been made in the wall to open into the *Nave*. In other parts I observed the narrow window with the rounded top, in all probability genuine *Saxon*. In the more widened round arch, in the zig-zag mouldings, may be traced the *Norman* manner. All this appears in what is called the *Royal Chapel*, and, together with round pillars and their neat but peculiar capitals, evince the hand of that people.

In this Chapel were deposited the remains of several great men. Among them *Sir Robert Ashton*, who died in 1384 ; and *Henry Howard*, Earl of *Northampton*, who departed in 1614 : both these were Wardens of the *Cinque Ports* ; the last had a magnificent monument, which, on the approaching ruin of the Chapel, was removed to the Hospital at *Greenwich*.

I will not scruple to suppose this might have been a *Roman* Temple or *Sacellum*, even supposing it was originally built in the form of a Cross. *Montfaucon* produces numbers of examples in which that figure seems to have been preferred.

Eadbald,

Eadbald, King of *Kent*, after his conversion by Archbishop *Laurentius*, established in this Church, before the year 640, twenty-four secular Canons, which were removed in the tenth century to the Church of *St. Martin* in *Dover*. CANONS ESTABLISHED HERE BEFORE 640.

Within that period the alterations in the *Saxon* style must have taken place. It is to King *Lucius* that the Antiquaries ascribe the honour of the foundation of this Church ; but, till they have settled the existence of the good Prince, I must not insist on that part of history.

Montfaucon, *Stukely*, and Mr. *Grose* have given good representations of this Church, and the *Pharos* ; of which those of my ingenious and convivial friend are far the most accurate.

The *Saxons* took possession of this important post soon after the retreat of the *Romans* ; it is even said that *Horsa* himself assumed the command. The changes that were made are to be traced, such as, a large artificial mount, and numbers of trenches and high dikes immediately to the north of the *Roman* fortress, including a new precinct, which we are told was cut through the chalky strata. The fosses encircled the whole fortress. These additions were all of earth : those which were raised of stone in the *Saxon* æra are, by Mr. *Lyon*, attributed to *Alfred the Great*. The same

SAXONS.

SAXON
PRECINCT.

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

same writer also makes Earl *Godwine* the builder of the first tower in the present or exterior precinct of the Castle.

TAKEN BY THE
CONQUEROR.

After the battle of *Hastings*, the Conqueror appeared before this Castle ; it was at that time crowded with soldiers, but the dread of his valour soon induced them to surrender. He knew the importance of the fortress, and during his stay here of eight days gave it every new strength : he appointed his half brother *Odo*, Bishop of *Bayeux*, Governor ; but being made soon after sensible of his treachery, displaced him, and appointed *John Fiennes* in his room. He called to his assistance *Gilbert de Magminot*, another of the Knights, who came over with the Conqueror to assist him in the improvement of the fortifications, and by his help strengthened and completed the inner or *Saxon* precinct.

STRENGTHENED
BY HIM.

This was protected by towers distinguished by different names, so probably they were rebuilt by the persons whose titles they bear, or named after them as a token of respect. One is named *De la Pole's*, from the unfortunate *De la Pole* Duke of *Suffolk* : others bear the name of *Magminot* : others of King *Arthur* and his Queen *Gwynever*, who, however illustrious they might have been in their day, had no pretensions to any share in the architecture.

In the centre of this precinct is a noble Keep, or Square Tower: this was built or more' likely rebuilt by *Henry II*: on the model of those erected by that great military Architect, *Gundulphus* Bishop of *Rochester*, who designed the.

White Tower in the Tower of *London*, and that at *Rochester*. There must have been one on the site prior to this magnificent pile, for neither *Saxons* or *Normans* were without their Keeps, or, as the *French* call them, *Donjons*.— This is of a great size, square, with square towers slightly salient at each corner. The present entrance is up a flight of steps on the outside, but within is a magnificent series of stairs round two sides of the Castle, leading through one vestibule to another, and to a superb portal as high as the third story, in which were the grand apartments. The vestibules and portal were closed by strong gates, possibly to guard against a sudden attack: the vestibules are enriched with round arches and zig-zag mouldings. In this upper story resided the Governor, or the King whenever he visited the castle: in the second floor lived the garrison; in the lower were kept the stores and provisions, and beneath all was the darksome miserable dungeon for the prisoners. In this tower is also a chapel, with a door-case in the *Saxon* style.

The well is three hundred and sixty feet deep; the water

WELLS.

bucket is brought up by two men working within a vast wheel. There were two or three other wells in different parts of the Castle, of equal depths ; so the garrison could never be in want of that necessary article.

From this precinct is a passage, under a small portal, into the exterior or greater yard : the entrance into this is through
 GREAT GATE. a magnificent arch facing the *Deal* road. The gate is large and lofty, square in form, and with two round towers in front dilated greatly from their base a considerable way up to give them greater strength : before, it had been a deep foss, continued from side to side of the hill ; it had its draw-bridge, and every part of the entrance the usual protection. This was called *Fiennes Newgate*, or the *Constable's Tower*, for to that officer was committed the care ; it was also supposed to have been his principal residence. The present
 IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CASTLE. gate must have been built long since the days of *Fiennes*, on the site of the more ancient ; possibly in the time of *Edward III.* or *IV.* for both those Monarchs made great improvements in the Castle. *Edward IV.* laid out ten thousand pounds, by the advice of Lord *Cobham*, in repairing, fortifying and beautifying the works. This building is the entrance into the exterior or great precinct, which incloses thirty-five acres of ground : the walls, with their several towers, guard three sides ; they extend to the edge of the
 vast

vaft chalky precipice which impends over the fea, any farther defence on that fide being needlefs.

Henry VIII. was of a different opinion ; poffibly to guard, againft a furprife by fea, he built at the foot of the cliff on the fhore one of the many little caftles he erected in the year 1539 ; it was called the *Mote's Bulwark*, and remains garrifoned.

Matthew Paris, contemporary with *Henry III.* ftyles this fortrefs the *Key* and *Barrier* of the whole kingdom ; it might be deemed impregnable : the *Saxons*, ftuck with a panic, gave it up instantly to the Conqueror. *Stephen* perfuaded *Wulkelm de Magminot*, the conftable, to put it into his hands during his war with the Emprefs *Maud* ; King *John* entrusted it to the brave and faithful *Hubert de Burgh*, created by him Earl of *Kent*, who in 1216 defended it againft all the efforts of *Louis* Dauphin of *France*, who, united with the difcontented Barons, befieged it with the utmoft vigour : he lay fifteen weeks before the Caftle, and was continually repulſed with great lofs ; he ſwore that he would not raife the ſiege till he had taken the place and hanged the whole garrifon. His father had ſworn to him, by *St. James's* arm, that, till he had got poſſeſſion of *Dover Caſtle*, he had not gained a foot in *England* : this was very

GREATER
EVENTS.

soon verified on the death of King *John*. *Louis* attempted to try the effect of corruption on the stout *Hubert*: but all in vain; he continued firm in his allegiance to the young Monarch, and thus, by his wife conduct, preserved his country from becoming a province of *France*. No one is ignorant of the cruel persecutions he underwent from the ungrateful Prince; his disgrace, and various sufferings till his release by death in 1243.

It does not appear that *Dover Castle* was ever taken by force from the time of *William* the Conqueror. In the year 1642, so negligent was the King of this important place, that he suffered it to be surpris'd by a handful of men under one *Drake*. He was well acquainted with the place, scaled the cliffs next to the sea, secured the sentinel, and made himself master of the weak garrison.

Before I descend from these heights, it would be unjust not to pay due tribute to the hardy adventurers, Mr. *Jefferies* and M. *Blanchard*, who, scorning the vulgar method of crossing the Streights, on December 1784, made use of an aerial packet, and robbed Mr. *Minet* of his fare; they set sail in their balloon from the edge of the cliff, while cannons announced their departure. The dangers they encountered, either by rising as high in the air as *Sancho* did
on

on *Clavileno*, or of tumbling into the water like their brother *Phaeton*, gave scope to all their skill. To avoid the last evil, they discharged so much of their ballast that in order to rise again they were obliged to strip themselves to their waistcoats; they even prepared against the worst, by putting on their swimming girdles: but the precaution was needless; they mounted again, and, after a passage of about two hours, alighted safely on the summit of the forest *De Felmores*, covered with aerial laurels and the just applause of the two admiring kingdoms.

The descent from the Castle to the Town is extremely rapid: the entrance of the harbour of the ancient *Dubris* is now solid land, and covered with several streets, which extend a little way up the valley, in places where once rode the navies of *Rome*; anchors and other naval remains have been found deep under the soil, and evince the truth. The situation is very beautiful, bounded by lofty verdant downs, and faced with snowy precipices of chalk. One soars to a tremendous height over a long street which runs beneath, far to the east, and is called *Snare-street*, as if it was expected it would some time or other be caught in the lapse of the impending cliff.

TOWN OF
DOVER.

- In early times *Dover* was much more populous than it is

at present. Here were seven churches, five of which are quite demolished ; *St. Mary's* and *St. James's* only remain. The Town was also defended by walls and towers ; eleven of the towers had gates beneath ; the names are still retained, but the portals long since destroyed. This did not prevent its being surprised and burnt by the *French* in 1296, who, under the conduct of a traitor, Sir *Thomas Turberville*, entered the place : the men escaped on the first alarm ; but the women and children were most barbarously put to the sword. Great riches were carried away : but the citizens had their revenge ; for, when they had recovered from their surprise, they slew eight hundred of the *French*, who had advanced into the country in hopes of plunder.

ROMAN ROAD.

The marks of its *Roman* antiquity are either the branch of the military way which finished here from *Londinium* through *Durobrivis* or *Rochester*, and *Durovernum* or *Can-*

A PHAROS.

terbury, and the small reliques of the *Pharos* above the side of the port, known by the name of the *Devil's Drop*. The foundations in the memory of man were observed to have been octagonal, like the *Pharos* in *Dover Castle*, and that at *Boulogne* called *Le Tour d'Ordre*.

An *Hypocaust*, discovered by the Rev. Mr. *Lyon*, marks the site of the *Roman* town, and proves that the old harbour
could

could not extend farther than the present Church of *St. Mary*, close to which it was found. On one of the tiles were the letters C. I. BR. signifying the *Cohors Prima Britannica*; the cohort which was posted at *Dubris*. It was one of the *Legio Augusta* and *Legio Britannica* raised by *Augustus* and sent here under *Vespasian*, A. D. 43, and which, from the length of its stay, (for it did not quit the island till the total desertion of *Britain* by the *Romans*), was styled *Britannica*. After performing a thousand gallant actions, it was removed by *Theodosius*, in the reign of *Valentinian*, to *Rutupiæ*, its head quarters, from whence this cohort was detached to do duty at *Dubris*.

Some *English* Historians, probably from the *British*, pretend that the port was choked up by *Arviragus*, a *British* Prince, husband of the famous *Boadicea*. Of this there seems no sufficient proof; it probably was gradually filled up with sand deserted by the sea, in the same manner as that of *Rutupiæ*.

HARBOUR
CHOKED UP.

It seems to have been a considerable place as early as the seventh century, for about the year 696 *Wihfred*, King of *Kent*, removed the Canons from their College in the Castle to the Church of *St. Martine* in the Town, and increased their number to twenty-two: he found it incompatible with the safety

CANONS RE-
MOVED TO
THE TOWN.

safety of the Castle to leave them there; their lives were irregular, and they were continually going out at all hours: they continued here till the year 1100, when their manners

EXPULSED.

grew so licentious, that neither wife, widow, nor maid was safe from their attacks in or out of the town. *Corbeil*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, made complaint to *Henry I.* who gave him all their possessions, and directed him to replace them with a more moral set: he founded a new Monastery, which he designed for *Augustines*; but dying before he could complete his intentions, Archbishop *Theobald*, in 1153, by the authority of *Henry II.* bestowed it and all its possessions

REPLACED WITH
BENEDICTINES.

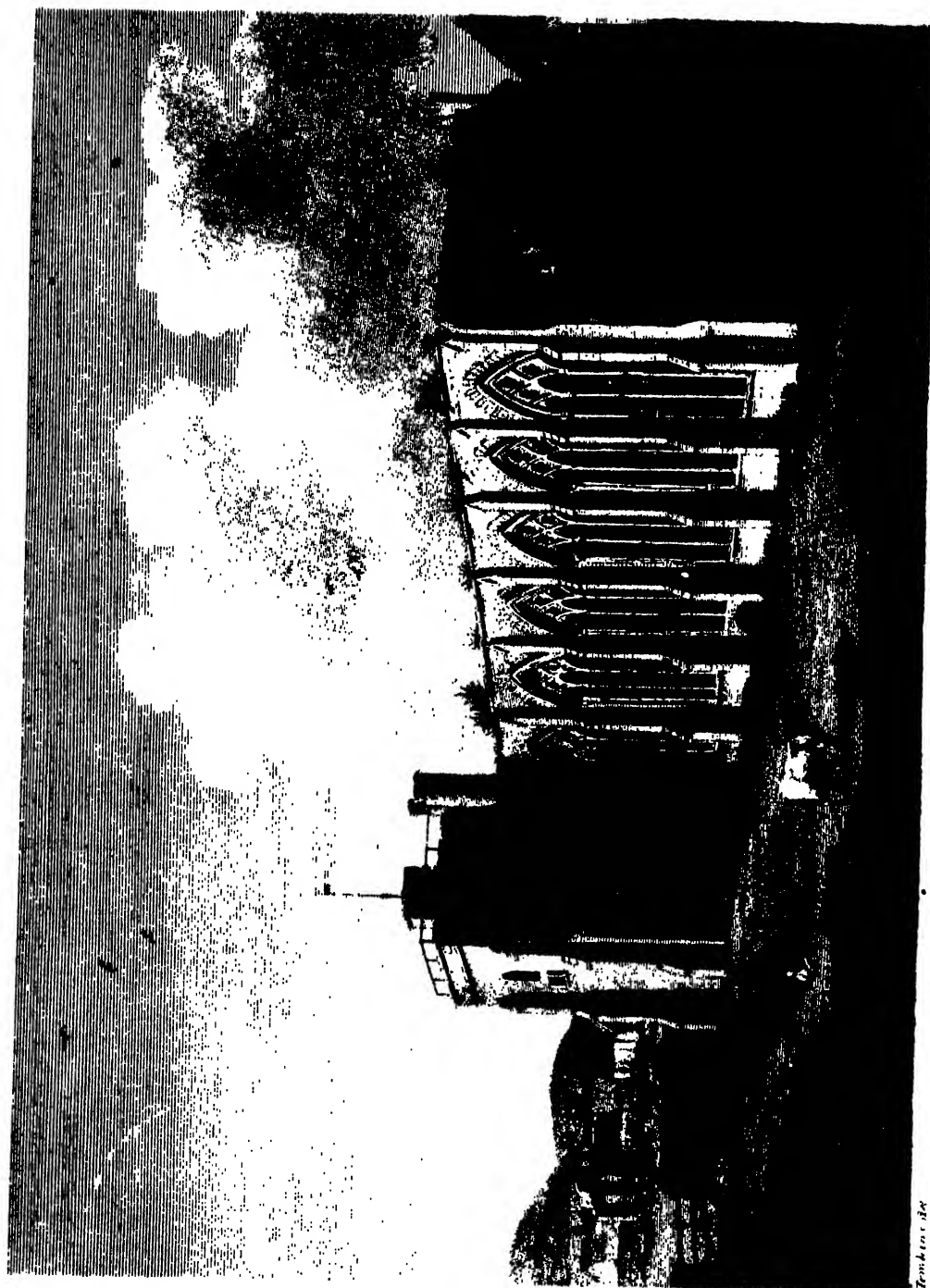
on the Monks of *St. Benedict*; but, contrary to the King's design, *Theobald*, to aggrandize his See, reserved the nomination of the Prior: but in 1271 the nomination was left to the Monks; yet the Monks of *Canterbury* continued their oppression to such a degree that *Henry III.* was obliged to direct writs to the constable of the Castle to protect those of this Priory in their rights. The Church built for the Canons by *Wihfred* was near the market-place, some remains of which are still visible. That begun by Archbishop *Corbeil* stands a little way out of town; the remains are a gateway with a Gothic arch, and three large buildings: the least of them is supposed to have been the chapel; the windows end in round arches, and are ornamented with pilasters; the next is a hundred feet long and thirty broad, with seven small windows:

THE NEW
PRIORY.

MAISON DIEU

Ardenne

Benjamin de



windows: the third has at one corner a small tower, and within two fine Gothic arches with round pillars and neat capitals: the outsides of both these buildings have buttresses quite to the top; the Gothic windows are innovations. The remainder of these two buildings seem of the architecture of the time, the work of *Henry I.* after the death of *Korbeil*, when the place was called *Novum Opus Sancti Martini*, and the *New Work*. Its revenues at the dissolution were, according to *Dugdale*, 170l. 14s. 11d. to *Speed*, 232l. 18s. 5d. The last Prior was *John Folkstone*, alias *Lambert*, who surrendered the house, and received a pension of 20l. a year.— At that time the number of Monks was reduced to sixteen.

The *Maison Dieu* was a hospital founded by the great MAISON DIEU. *Hubert de Burgh* in the beginning of the reign of *Henry III.* for the relief of pilgrims, the infatuated crowds who resorted to the shrine of *Thomas Becket*. Here were several poor Brothers and Sisters placed under the direction of a Master; *John Clark* was the last: at the dissolution its revenues were found to amount to 159l. 18s. 6d. clear. The building is at present converted into the Victualling Office; it had been an elegant pile: the Church had a square tower, and a row of windows of elegant Gothic tracery, which were standing in the time of *Buck*.

ST. BARTHOLO-
MEW'S HOSPI-
TAL.

I do not recollect whether any part of *St. Bartholomew's* hospital, founded in 1141 at the instance of *Osbern* and *Goodwin*, two Monks of the Priory of *St. Martin*, for poor leprous persons, exists. It was subjected to the Prior, and continued to the dissolution.

KNIGHTS
TEMPLARS.

To these I may add a house of *Knights Templars*, which stood near the *Devil's Drop*, and fell with the potent Order. In this house King *John*, on May 15, 1213, made the shameful reddition of his crown to the *Pope* through the Legate *Pandulf*, and received it again as his vassal, agreeing to pay annually for *England* seven hundred thousand marks, and for *Ireland* three hundred thousand. Possibly *John* made no scruple of resigning a crown of which he was conscious he was no more than an usurper, and to which he imagined he might derive some sort of a title from the infallibility of his Holiness.

HARBOUR.

But it was the harbour that gave importance to the place. In the time of *Edward I.* all persons whatsoever bound to or for *France* were by act of Parliament obliged to embark from this port.

GREAT PERSONS
WHO LANDED
HERE.

Numbers of Princes have landed here at different times. *William Rufus*, in 1095; the Emperor *Sigismund*, in 1416.

On his arrival, the Duke of *Gloucester* and several other great men went into the sea with their swords drawn, and declared they would oppose his landing if he came in any other character than their King's relation and friend—not as Emperor and superior: his errand was to make peace between *Henry* and the King of *France*. Here also landed, in 1520, the Emperor *Charles V.* and was met by our ostentatious Monarch, *Henry*, with all the pomp he naturally affected. *Charles's* intent was to prevent the interview between *Henry* and *Francis I.* but to no purpose; the splendid folly of the *Champ drap d'or*, possessed *Henry* too strongly to listen to any consideration: he immediately after the departure of *Charles* sailed in the *Harry Grace de Dieu*, gave his sails of cloth of gold to the wind, landed at *Calais*, and soon after enjoyed the magnificent interview, as vain as the consequences were fugacious.

By the year 1544 this mighty friendship was dissolved. *Henry* entered into a strict league with the Emperor, sailed with all the splendour of his former expedition, in a ship with sails of the same rich materials; landed at *Calais*, made a splendid march to *Boulogne*, took the town, and retained it till his death, that costly unavailing fruit of his campaign.

This port has been also the scene of more peaceful pomp. In 1382, *Anne*, sister of the Emperor *Winceslaus*, in her way to the nuptial bed of *Richard II.* had no sooner landed than the sea fell into the most violent agitation, the effect of an earthquake; the ship she had just left was beat to pieces, and many others greatly damaged, omens of the turbulent reign experienced by this excellent woman.

In 1670 the accomplished and beautiful *Henrietta*, Duchess of *Orleans*, sister to *Charles II.* met here her brother the Duke of *York* and the whole Court. Here she confirmed her brother *James* in the Catholic religion, of which he before was only suspected. This interview was in reality political; for, under the influence of his fair sister, *Charles* signed the infamous treaty of alliance with *France*. A fortnight was passed here with the utmost festivity. Scandal asserts an intrigue between her Highness and the Duke of *Monmouth* during this gay season: soon after her return to *France*, she died in eight hours, in the most excruciating torments. The Public attribute her death to poison administered by her husband, Philip, Duke of *Orleans*, from motives of jealousy. She probably lost her life by poison: the more candid acquit her of any infidelity, but ascribe the cause to the revenge of her unprincipled spouse from a very different

different cause. In her last moments she declared to them that she was the more willing to die because her conscience upbraided her with nothing ill in her conduct towards him.

I omitted the mention of the embarkation of *Mary*, the beloved sister of *Henry VIII.* at this port in 1514, on her way to the feeble arms of *Louis XII.* In less than three months his passion cost him his life; he died in her embraces, and left her to the choice of her heart, the stout *Charles Brandon*. These frequent visits to *Dover* gave him an opportunity of knowing its importance, and of considering the most effectual means of improving the harbour.—*Henry*, amidst all his great blemishes, had a most enlarged heart. In the year 1533 he began a work worthy of a great Prince: he laid the foundation of a noble Pier; it was composed of two rows of main posts, and great piles of twenty-five or twenty-six feet in length, which were let into holes hewn in the rocks beneath, and some were cased with iron and driven into the chalky stratum. The posts and piles were fastened with iron bands, bolts, &c. and then all were filled with great chalk-stones, beach, &c.: the bottom was composed of huge rocks of stone of twenty tons weight a-piece, brought from *Folkstone* on floats of timber supported by empty casks, a system since adopted by the Engineers

HENRY VIII.
FOUNDS A
FINE PIER;

gineers of *Cherbourg* to float the vast *caissons*. This was the invention of *John Young*, on whom *Henry* settled an annual pension. The King expended on this business eighty thousand pounds. He also founded on the one side the first *Arch-cliff*, and on the other the *Black Bulwark*. The Pier was designed to be a hundred and thirty-one rods, or seven hundred and twenty yards in length, and to run directly eastward into the sea. About a hundred and twenty yards were left unfinished ; death took him off from this noble project : it was interrupted by the nonage and early death of his son : *Mary* continued it faintly ; her mind was too deeply involved in bigotry to complete any great design.

WHICH DOES
NOT SUCCEED.

ATTEMPTS OF
SUCCEEDING
MONARCHS.

By neglect the sea rolled in such quantity of gravel quite through the piles as totally to choke up the harbour and form a shelf on the outside, so as to annihilate these patriotic designs of the tyrant King. Such was its state till about the year 1583, when, after various projects, an attempt was made to restore it to use. The plan adopted was, the strengthening it with walls of earth after the manner of *Romney* marsh : by intense application it was soon completed at a small expence : the two walls and their appurtenances cost but twenty-seven hundred pounds. A vessel of fifty tons could sail in at quarter flood, and a ship of three hundred at full flood.—

The

The *Black Bukwark* was pulled down to form one of the pier heads, but the fort *Arch-cliff* remains to this day, transformed into a strong defence.

This noble design was not of long duration. In the succeeding reign its destruction was threatened by the rolling in of the gravel, and notwithstanding every effort was used, it was reduced to its present state. At this time the piers are PRESENT STATE. improving, but no vessel of any considerable burden will venture in. It is the well known place of passage between the two kingdoms, and the station of packets.

Dover was one of the ancient *Cinque Ports*. These took ONE OF THE CINQUE PORTS. their name from their number; not but before the Conquest there were only three, *Dover*, *Sandwich* and *Romney*, and were called the *Havens*. The Conqueror added *Hastings* and *Rye*, after which they were known by their present name. Other towns were in time joined to these; but they were subordinate to the five principal, and as if it were sunk in them. The extract given by *Camden* taken out of the King's Exchequer will best shew the end of their institution, and the services they owed their country.

“ *Hastings*, with its members, ought to find twenty-one
 “ ships at the King's summons, and there ought to be in
 “ every

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

“ every ship twenty-one men, able, fitly qualified, well-
 “ armed, and well furnished for the King’s service ; yet so
 “ that the summons be made on the King’s behalf forty days
 “ before ; and when the aforesaid ships and men are come to
 “ the place whereunto they were summoned, they shall
 “ abide there in the King’s service for fifteen days at their
 “ own proper costs and charges ; and if the King shall
 “ have further need of their service after the fifteen days
 “ aforesaid, or will have them stay there any longer, those
 “ ships, with the men while they remain there, shall be in
 “ the King’s service, at the King’s costs and charges, so long
 “ as the King pleases. The master (of each ship) shall have
 “ six-pence a day, and the constable six-pence a day, and
 “ every one of the rest three-pence a day.”

Philpot, in p. 10, of his *Villare Cantianum*, recites their privileges : all of them are in the terms of the *Saxon* law, such as *Sac*, *soc*, *infangtheof*, &c. &c. He also mentions their jurisdiction in *Yarmouth*, in *Norfolk*, where they had *Den* and *Strond*.

Here the Barons sent their bailiffs, where they were received in great form, with the banner of the *Cinque Ports* displayed. Their business was to see justice done to *Portsmen* who fished on the *Saxon* shore, which shews the origin

to have been from *Garianonum*, one of the nine ports under the *Comes Littoris Saxonici* ;' this privilege occasioned bloody frays between the *Portsmen* and those of *Yarmouth* especially, when numbers of lives were lost and ships burnt ; but the advantage was generally on the side of the *Portsmen*.

We are not acquainted with the time of the original CHARTERS. charter. We find by the great one, granted in 1278 by *Edward I.* in consideration of the great services they did him by sea, references to their privileges and possessions under *Edward the Confessor*, *William I.* & *II.* *Henry I.* *Richard* and *John*, and *Henry III.* granted by virtue of their charters. *Dover*, in the reign of the Confessor, was to find twenty NUMBERS OF SHIPS SENT BY THEM. ships : the whole which they were to find by the charter of *Edward I.* was fifty-one, fitted out in the manner expressed in the preceding extract. Possibly the number was arbitrary ; for the following was the proportion when *Edward* made his demand in the year 1297, and the total is found to amount to only fifty-one ; and in the same mandate he even insists on their sending all their other shipping.

Hastings was to find 21 ships.

Romney - - - 5

Hythe - - - 5

Dover - - - 10

Sandwich - - - 10

FROM LONDON TO DOVER.

We find likewise a change in the proportion. Thus when *Edward III.* called forth all their services preparatory to the siege of *Calais* in 1347,

<i>Sandwich</i>	was to send	22
<i>Dover</i>	- -	16
<i>Hythe</i>	- -	5
<i>Hastings</i>	- -	5
<i>Romney</i>	- -	4

when *Winchelsea*, which was a younger port than *Hastings*, sent 22, and *Rye* the same year sent nine. This seems to arise from the increase or decline of the ports, or their members: they were to guard the coasts by the tenure of their lands, and by that service were exempted from all taxes. They were so powerful as frequently to do great service to the realm by their own proper armaments.

WARDEN OF
THE CINQUE
PORTS.

William the Conqueror appointed over all the *Cinque Ports* a Warden, possibly in imitation of the *Comes Littoris Saxonici* in the later times of the *Roman* Empire. The *Comes* had under his care the following ports:

Othona, *Ithancester*, a city in *Denzy* Hundred, in *Essex*, long since swallowed by the sea.

Dubris, *Dover*.

Portus Lemannus, *Lime*, near *Hythe*.

Brannodunam, near *Walsingham*, in *Norfolk*.

Garianonum, Borough Castle, near Yarmouth.

Regulbium, Reculver.

Rutupiæ, Richborough.

Anderida, Pevensey.

Portus Adurnus, Portchester, near Portsmouth.

Each of these nine ports had a *Præpositus*, with a band of soldiers, over which he presided, under the general command of the *Ccomes*; and these again appear to have been renewed in the Saxon times, under the title of the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*.

The first Warden was *John Fiennes*, who was likewise Governor of *Dover Castle*: the Warden was in old times sworn into his office at *Shipway*, near *Hythe*; but, since the decline of that place, the ceremony is performed at *Dover*. The office is still kept up, and is of great value, interest and dignity.

Under the Warden were the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*,
men of respectable rank in the several towns, and to them
the King's writs were directed for assembling the naval
force. In 1342 the *Cinque Ports* had first the privilege of
sending each two Members to Parliament, when they still
retained the name of the *Barons* of the *Cinque Ports*.—

BARONS.

These had, among other privileges, that of holding the four staves of the Royal canopy at the Coronation, and afterwards to dine at the uppermost table, in the great hall, on the King's right hand. Each port had its insignia; those of *Dover* were a highwayman on horseback, robbing a man on foot.

Dover is governed by a Mayor, twelve Jurats and thirty-seven Common Council, and the Members are chosen by three hundred and ninety-seven of the inhabitants paying scot and lot.

I shall conclude this journey with mention of the cliff immortalized by *Shakespeare* in his tragedy of *King Lear*. It is a vast precipice of chalk, impending over the sea; a great lapse has robbed it of part of its height; but still there is enough left to terrify those who have curiosity to peep over the brink. Doctor *Johnson*, amidst a waste of notes on this celebrated Author, observes, that the overwhelming idea is dissipated and enfeebled by the *minutiæ* of the description; the choughs, the crows, the samphire-man, and the fishers. With all respect to so exalted a name, had *Shakespeare* divested it of these images, it would not have been any description whatsoever; but the reader would have been as divested of ideas as poor *Gloucester*, had *Edgar* permitted the good old

verted it of these images, it would not have been any description whatsoever; but the reader would have been as divested of ideas as poor *Gloucester*, had *Edgar* permitted the good old

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man to have taken his desperate leap. But I can still sympathise with the terror which must affect every reader at the extraordinary imagery, the fine creation of our matchless Poet :

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eye so low !
The crows and choughs, that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles : half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire ; dreadful trade !
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head :
The fishermen, that walk upon the beach,
Appear like mice ; and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminish'd to a cock ; her cock a buoy
Almost too small for sight. The murm'ring surge,
That on th' unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high—I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

